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THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY .....SEPTEMBER 27, 1894.

Democratic Nominees.

FOR CHIEF JUSTICE:
James E. Shepherd, of Beaufort.

FOR ASSOCIATE JUSTICES:
Walter Clark, of Wake.
James C. MacRae, of Cumberland.
Armistead Burwell, of Mecklenburg.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
Samuel McD. Tate, of Burke.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS:
First District—W. A. B. Branch, of Beaufort.
Second District—F. A. Woodard, of Wilson.
Third District—John G. Shaw, of Cumberland.
Fourth District—Charles M. Cooke, of Franklin.
Fifth District—A. W. Graham, of Granville.
Sixth District—James A. Lockhart, of Anson.
Seventh District, John S. Henderson, of Rowan.
Eighth District—W. H. Bower, of Caldwell.
Ninth District—W. T. Crawford, of Haywood.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.
Third District—Jacob Battle, of N. C.
Fourth District—W. R. Allen, of Wayne.
Eighth District—B. F. Long, of Iredell.
Tenth District—W. B. Council, Jr., of Watauga.
Twelfth District—H. B. Carter, of Buncombe.

FOR SOLICITOR:
Second District—W. E. Daniels, Halifax.
Third District—John E. Woodard, of Wilson.
Fourth District—E. W. Pou, of Johnston.
Fifth District—E. S. Parker, of Alamance.
Sixth District—O. H. Allen, of Lenoir.
Seventh District—N. A. McLean, of Robeson.
Eighth District—Emory E. Raper, of Davidson.
Ninth District—W. W. Barber, of Wilkes.
Tenth District—W. C. Newlands, of Caldwell
Eleventh District—J. L. Webb, of Cleveland.
Twelfth District—George A. Jones, of Macon.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

Mobile has a cotton line of steamers connecting with Liverpool.

Cotton seed fetches $15.50 a ton in the Birmingham, Ala., market.

Carpets were taxed by McKinley from 61 to 83 per cent. Now they pay from 20 to 40.

Baltimore is so far in advance of the other teams of the National Base Ball League that the pennant is conceded her.

The Republicans of New York have nominated ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton for Governor. Gov. Flower declines to accept the Democratic nomination again. Senator Hill may be nominated.

The few Populist senators and representatives in the past session of congress introduced ten bills calling for the expenditure of sums ranging from $1,000,000 to 12,000,000,000, making in all $35,507,300,000. This sum is more than all the money in the world.

It is said that a set of harness is on exhibition in London, England, which automatically slips off a horse when it falls down, leaving the animal perfectly free. If safe, remarks the New York World, this harness will meet a long-felt want, especially in cities with asphalt pavements.

President Cleveland is falling into his old habits when at Gray Gables in previous years. He has begun to drive over nearly every night to the village, usually with Mrs. Cleveland, to get their mail and express packages, and frequently driving on to Crow's Nest to call on Mr and Mrs. Joseph Jefferson.

A special report of the Census Bureau shows that the mortgage indebtedness of North Carolina per capita is next to the smallest in the Union, being $13 while South Carolina shows only $12. The average for States represented in the report is $96. So it will be seen that the average for North Carolina is $83 less than the general average.

"Bribe taking," said the New Orleans judge, in his charge to the jury the other day, "is of ancient origin. Judas more than 1800 years ago accepted thirty pieces of silver as a bribe—a very insignificant sum. Instead of employing the best obtainable criminal lawyers to defend him, he repented and returned the money, and shortly thereafter departed and went and hanged himself."

American interest naturally attaches to the Japanese Navy from the fact that her first armored ship of modern design was an American vessel, and her first admiral was an American officer. The vessel was the ram Stonewall, which was captured from the Confederates while at Havanna, and in 1868 was sold to Japan and taken to Yokohama by way of the Straits of Magellan, in charge of Captain George Brown, United States Navy. The first Japanese Admiral was Walter Grinnell, who was appointed to that office while an ensign in the United States Navy stationed at Hiago.

The Japanese fleet stationed in the Yellow Sea encountered in the afternoon of Sunday, the 16th inst., eleven Chinese men-of-war and six torpedo boats in the Bay of Corea making for the mouth of the Yalu River, which forms the northwestern boundary between Corea and Manchuria, a part of the Chinese Empire. The warships were conveying transports carrying troops to be landed along the river, intended to check the threatened Japanese advance towards Mukden, the capital of Manchuria. After an engagement of about six hours four of the Chinese warships were sunk and one was burned The Japanese fighting ships came out of the battle practically uninjured. The particulars received in regard to the battle of Ping-Yang, show that the Chinese loss was 2,000 killed and 14,500 wounded and prisoners. A fourth part of the Chinese Army escaped. The Japanese loss was only about eleven officers wounded and 260 soldiers killed. The Japanese army is marching on Wiju on the Yalu River, which, it is expected, will be reached by the end of September.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The Tobacco crop in Western North Carolina will be short it is said. We believe the crop in the fine tobacco counties of the Centre is unusually promising. Prices are something better than they have been for some years. ——Uncle Sam's revenues have fallen off $13,000,000 during September as compared with the last half of August. ——Caswell Ellis, who graduated at the State university last June, gets a $400 scholarship in Clark university. ——All the Apache Indian prisoners at Mount Vernon barracks, Ala., are to be sent to Fort Sill, I. T. ——Martial law at Bluefield has been withdrawn. ——Henry Sanford resigned as president of the Adams Express company and has been succeeded by T. C. Wier, of Cincinnati. ——The tobacco men of this and other countries will make the handsomest display at the Atlanta exposition ever made of that industry. The exposition will erect a separate building for them. ——By the collapse of a platform seventy-five people at Akron, Ohio, fell a distance of thirty-five feet. One has already died and several others are likely to die. ——All gambling houses in Chicago have been closed by an order of the mayor. ——Dr. McIntosh, the co-respondent in a divorce suit, was killed by J. Jenkins, the plaintiff. The parties stand high in social life in Sherella, Ark. ——The situation at Bluefield remains unchanged. The Nicaraguan commissioners refuse to let the two Americans land and have a trial at that city. Secretary Gresham has instructed our Minister to Nicaragua to see that they are given a fair trial. ——All the ready-made clothes workers in Boston strike and that industry is at a standstill. ——The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen have adopted a series of resolutions denouncing the action of those members who struck through sympathy with the Pullman strikers, pledging the brotherhood to hereafter abide by all its agreements and to await the action of the Grand Lodge officers before going out on a strike and protesting against the other labor organizations on strike attempting to induce the members of the brotherhood to join them through sympathy. ——The Manufacturers' Record, says: The August reports of prominent railway systems in the South show a gratifying gain in the aggregate over the same month of 1893, and as a group they make a much better display than the trunk lines, the Northwestern or the Western groups. For example, the earnings of the Chesapeake and Ohio, Kansas City, Memphis and Birmingham, Louisville and Nashville, Memphis and Charleston, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis, Norfolk and Western, and Southern (Richmond and Danville and East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia) reached $5,726,487 last August, nearly $600,000 more than in August, 1893. Throughout the entire South there is a very decided revival in industrial matters and this is especially noticeable in the resumption of work at many concerns that have been idle for months. There is also a decided increase in the organization of important manufacturing and mining enterprises. ——In its report of the state of trade, Bradstreet's says: The condition of general trade last week is an improvement over one week ago, in that favorable features reported then have been maintained. The surprisingly good reports of business South and, with some exceptions, West, are indicated by our special advices from Baltimore, Nashville Chicago, St. Louis, Portland, Oregon and San Francisco. Baltimore jobbers in all leading lines report the volume of merchandise distributed in excess of expectation, especially dry goods in South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, except in fruit and coal regions. Other Southern products being in good supply, orders continue liberal and mercantile collections easy. One sale is reported of 10,000 tons of Southern pig iron last week. ——The United States secret service officers of St. Louis have arrested Adam H. Haffley, of Ashley, Ills., and J. C. and H. S. Wilson, of Jonesboro, Ark., upon the charge of making and "shoving" counterfeits. At Haffley's home the officers found a complete counterfeiting outfit. The counterfeit is of the $20 silver certificate and is dangerous. The plate which he counterfeited was so well calculated to deceive that an Arkansas sheriff who made the first arrest in the case sent the Treasurer along with some counterfeit money a genuine note as samples. ——News has just reached Bristol, Tenn., of the assassination of James Darcy, a merchant on White Top mountain, Va. The information is that Darcy posted revenue officers regarding the location of an illicit distiller on the mountain, which resulted in the capture and incarceration of a moonshiner named Woods, others narrowly escaping. Unknown parties, evidently friends of Woods, went to Darcy's home, and, calling him out, literally riddled him with bullets. ——A special over the Seaboard Air Line made the entire distance between Portsmouth and Raleigh, 180 miles, in 3 hours and 15 minutes. The run from Portsmouth to Weldon, 80 miles, was made in 80 minutes. Between Henderson and Raleigh, 44 miles, the run was made in exactly 40 minutes. This is said to be the fastest time ever made by a Southern railroad. ——Desha Breckinridge, son of Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, stabbed J. D. Livingston and attacked Judge Geo. B. Kinkhead last Friday, wounding them seriously. The fight grew out of the late Democratic primary. Great excitement prevailed and trouble was expected at one time. ——The subject of expelling members of the A. P. A. from the Trades and Labor Unions of St. Louis is creating considerable excitement in labor circles. ——The Bessemer steel works of the Troy, N. Y. Steel and Iron Co.'s plant started Sunday night, after having been idle since the middle of March. Five hundred men were given employment. ——The Ætna Standard tin plate mills of Wheeling, W. Va., have shut down. ——The President of Columbia is dead. ——In the recent naval battle the Chinese lost five vessels. The Japanese fleet was comparatively uninjured. Other reports say the Japanese lost three ships. ——The London Chamber of Commerce have given a banquet to Congressman Wilson. ——Two men were executed at Winsboro, S. C., for a most atrocious murder. ——Mme. Tursch Madi, the noted opera singer, is dead. ——Cotton dropped to 6 24 for October in New York Friday. This is the lowest price since the civil war. ——A lady 80 years old was killed by the electric cars of Baltimore. ——A move is on foot to build a railroad from Manitoba to the Gulf of Mexico. ——The contested nomination in the Second district of this State will be decided in favor of Cheatham.

The By-Products of the Woods.

A fact generally overlooked by those interested in the preservation of our forests and woodlands is that many of the minor products of our trees equal in value that of the lumber and timber, and that in the aggregate they make as great a demand upon the forests as the recognized needs of the lumber merchant. Until comparatively recently many of these by-products were not utilized, but were allowed to go to waste after the timber and lumber were secured. The real wealth of the woods is just beginning to be realized, and as the country becomes more thickly settled and timber more valuable many other new forest products that are not now utilized at all will be converted into money.

No country has been so prodigal as the United States in the use of wood for fuel, and this has probably been the heaviest drain upon the woods in the past. In European countries the firewood consists chiefly of inferior material, such as brush and small faggots, but here we often use the best. In nearly nine-tenths of the rural districts the farming classes use wood almost entirely for fuel, taking only the largest limbs, and very often the trunks of the trees. Such waste would not be tolerated for an instant in most of the old countries, and the inhabitants would look upon it almost in the same light as a New York farmer would if his neighbor should use good hay and straw for cooking his breakfast. Even some of our factories, steamboats, and railroads use valuable wood as fuel which greatly increases the consumption. While this wasteful use of wood is going on in sections of the country, considerable quantities of firewood are being imported, amounting in all to nearly $500,000 worth a year. We also import over $50,000 worth of wood ashes for general use after wastefully burning our firewood and throwing the ashes away with other garbage.

Another great drain upon our forest is the manufacture of the so-called "naval stores," which include all of the resinous products of the coniferous trees. The Southern states furnish most of these products, and they practically have a monopoly of the whole business. Small quantities of naval stores are produced in Russia, France, Austria, Portugal, Ceylon, and Galicia, but they are very insignificant compared with the annual output of the United States. These naval stores are not in as much demand since the age of iron and steel boat-building has been ushered in, and this may be looked upon as fortunate considering the rapid decrease in the supplies. But the turpentine, pitch, brewers' pitch, tar, and oil of tar are all used more or less in the arts, medicine, and as insecticides. The demand for these products will consequently be pretty well sustained even though our business of building wooden vessels becomes a lost art.

The manufacture of tan bark is one of the most important industries connected with the utilization of the forest products, and vast quantities of this are annually demanded. In addition to our own supply we import nearly a quarter of a million dollars' worth in the shape of hemlock from Canada. In the pitch-pine regions of our country a new industry is springing up which promises to increase vastly in the future. It is the simple utilization of the enormous fields of fat pine logs and stumps from which all resinous matter has been extracted. These have in many cases in the past been allowed to decay where they happened to fall. This "lightwood," or fat pine, as it is called, is cut up into small bundles, and retailed as firewood in most of our Eastern cities. A machine is invented for shaving up the logs and stumps into appropriate lengths. The pieces are then tied up in small bundles and sent to the cities by ships. It is said that at the rate of a cent a bundle the old stumps will yield nearly as much profit as the trees sold as timber or for other uses.

The use of the spruce forests for making paper pulp, from which is manufactured most of our paper supplied to periodicals, is well known, and represents an industry that will be limited only by the supply of wood. Already great inroads have been made upon the spruce forests, so that without systematic cultivation of them the raw material for this cheap paper will soon give out. In Germany, where the wood pulp is also made in large quantities, the forester's art is understood better than in this country, and the cultivation of spruce forests is carried on so carefully that the supply is always kept equal to the demand. Instead of destroying the spruce forests there, they simply thin them out, taking only the large, matured trees, while the young saplings are allowed to remain for future use.

The hard woods yield many by-products as well as the soft kinds, and especially in producing the charcoal for our iron furnaces. We also make quantities of cedar oil, wood alcohol, or pyroligenous acid, and oil of sassafras. In the manufacture of paints, soaps, varnishes, medicines, perfumes, and disinfectants, all of these products of the hard woods are in demand. The forests of hard woods are more limited in extent in this country than the soft wood, but they meet with sufficient injury to threaten them with entire extinction. There are considerable quantities of wood used for the manufacture of hoops, barrels, tubs, and pails, and only the hard species of trees are available for this work. A curious fact is that most of the poles used by hop-growers to support their vines are imported from Canada, or at least, by those growers living along the great lakes. Many poles are used for the vineyards, but these so far have been gathered on home territory.

There are several other minor by-products that are used, but they represent no great value yet, although their future has not been determined. The moss which grows on the trees in the Gulf States is in great demand by florists and for making pillows and mattresses, and quite a trade has sprung up in recent years. Gathering this moss from the trees has the advantage of improving the forests instead of injuring them. The moss is a parasitic growth that in time tends to smother the trees. Before the Cotton-bagging Trust collapsed a few years ago great efforts were made to utilize the long-leaf pine straw for cotton bagging, but lately very little has been heard from this infant industry.

In many parts of the South large tracts of land are absolutely worthless without draining, and attempts have been made to grow the osier willow on these millions of acres. The willow is in steady demand all of the time for making baskets, furniture, and other articles, and unlimited quantities of the wood can be grown on the poor lands of the South at a mere nominal cost. The few hundreds of acres already set out with the willow are doing so well that companies are being formed to plant immense fields of it. There is no doubt but the plantations will prove of value, especially as the land can be had at a very nominal cost.

On the islands and keys skirting the western part of the peninsula of Florida, the finest cedar trees for making lead-pencils have been growing for ages. Large factories for utilizing this ceder have been in operation on the islands for many years, but now the woods are being denuded so rapidly that the supply is nearly exhausted. After the destruction of the finest cedar forests in the world, the companies are making arrangements to plant new ones in Germany to keep up the supply. The fact that no one seems to have the ingenuity or progressiveness to plant and cultivate the cedar forests in their native islands inclines one to the belief that Americans have not yet opened their eyes to the wealth of their woods.

In the aggregate these by-products of the forests are of greater value than the lumber and timber annually cut.

G. E. W.

Japan Has Been Studying War.

New York World.

Rear Admiral Richard W. Meade is a great admirer of the Japanese as a race. A World reporter had a talk with the Admiral in his cabin on board the flag ship New York at the Navy-Yard.

"The science of warfare," the Admiral said, "is the same as it was in Cæsar's time. Cæsar's campaigns against the Carthagenians are still the model for our military expeditions. True, there is some difference in modern naval warfare. It is now twin screws instead of three banks of oars.

"In the contest in the East, the Japanese appear to have the upper hand. The Japanese are the most skilful people. I have always had great respect for the Japanese. They are progressive and finde-siecle. The Chinese live too much in the past. They don't know their power. China is rich and powerful, but she makes no use of her resources. I, for one, am glad China does not realize her power, for she might cause our Western nations a great deal of trouble with her 400,000,000 people.

"I am not surprised at the naval victory. The Japanese have been studying the art of war for the past twenty years. China has simply been building ships. Just see what progress the Japanese have made in twenty years.

"I remember a story told me by an old naval officer, now long since dead, who visited the Japanese coast in an American man-of-war about forty years ago. At that time the Japanese were allowed to trade only with the Dutch, and to hold communication with anyone else meant death. The American ship fell in with a fleet of Japanese fishing boats and the American officer tried to purchase one of the Jap's hats as a curiosity to take home. He was finally successful in persuading the Japanese to part with the hat, but the fisherman drew his finger across his throat to signify that if it were found out ashore that he had traded with an American his head would be cut off.

"See what the Japanese are now and the great progress they have made in so few years. The world owes the opening of Japan to Commodore Perry and the American Navy, and Japan owes its civilization to the same source.

"The Chinese, with all their power, are bound to be whipped. They are highly imitative and quite intelligent, but their ships are of no use to them. They are like a workman who does not know how to use his tools. In this great naval victory education and persistence on the part of one race has told against wealth and numbers on the part of the other.

"The only lesson to be drawn from this naval engagement and its overwhelming victory for the Japanese is that eternal vigilance is the price of the public safety. It is not the number or size of the ironclads and cruisers which count. It is the efficiency of the officers and crews. It is not the tools, but the ability to use them."

Names of Fruits.

London Telegraph.

The very names of many of our fruits at once suggest their foreign origin. Corinth was the sponsor of "currents," and Damascus of "damsons," we have borrowed the word "gooseberry" from the French "groseille," "apricot" is derived from Arabic, "peach" from the French or the Italian, and "tomato" from the Mexican Aztec "tomotel;" while the word "cauliflower" is almost comically close in its derivation from the Spanish "col-y-flor," cabbage and flower.

The library of the Vatican is the successor of the Roman Imperial library, founded by Augustus, and contains many manuscripts that were written during the later empire.

Antiquity of Man and the Bible.

According to the generally received opinion, the Bible places the antiquity of man at about 6,000 years, and it is customary for some of the most radical scientific enemies of that book to taunt the Christian with holding to so crude a superstition. It is a club with which the atheists have hammered away at the inspired writings, and it would be useless to deny, that in certain quarters, it has had the desired effect.

The statement however is erroneous. Nowhere does the Bible speak of the life period of man upon the earth. The figures at the heads of chapters, are, in no sense of the word, a part of the text, but merely the determinations of individual commentators, from data which seemed to them most suitable, but which, at best, is exceedingly vague and uncertain, as it is based upon the reigns of Kings, periods of servitude, etc., etc. As proof of this we have but to recall the serious differences in the chronologies of the very oldest scripture texts that we possess—the Septuaquit, the Samaritan and the Hebrew.

I say serious, but in reality, these differences dwindle into insignificance when compared with the determinations reached by some of the so-called most expert scientists, Sir John Lubbock, for instance, gives man an antiquity of 200,000 years, while others hold him as inhabiting the earth before the Glacial Age.

In this latter event, then, according to many authorities, the life period of man is more than one billion two hundred and eighty million years. But these estimates, of course, are extreme. Let us fall in with the more conservative. A gentleman wandering in Egypt comes across some burnt bricks and pottery in deposits of Nile mud of varying depths. Instantly the geologist goes to work. The Nile deposits form at the rate of so many inches a century, the pottery was found at a known depth, therefore says Sir Charles Lyell, these articles indicate a life period of man of at least, 13,000 years, a skull is found, the Neanderthal, that famous human cranium; again geological brains are active, and by the same process of reasoning, the age of man is placed at 300,000 years.

"In the catalogue of the antiquities of the museum of the Royal Irish Academy" says the learned scientist, J. A. Zahm, "we are told of a leather shoe found twenty feet below the surface in a peal bog in Tipperary. In the same catalogue mention is made of a large vessel of butter discovered in the turf at the depth of eighteen feet in the county of Kilkenny. If then, we are to believe Sir Charles Lyell, Sir John Lubbock and scientists of that class, the Irish were making butter and wearing leather shoes upwards of ten or twelve thousand years ago. *Risum teneatis amici.*"

Now it does appear as if this geological process of reasoning, can produce no substantial results, and I am not alone in that opinion. The eminent mathematician, Prof. Tait, in his "Recent Advances in Physical Science," says, "so much the worse for geology, as at present understood by its chief authorities, for, as you will presently see, physical considerations from various independent points of view, render it utterly impossible that more than ten million years can be granted" since life, in any form, existed on the earth.

According to Lyell the life period of the earth is three hundred million years, the life of man two hundred thousand, or a thousand five hundred to one. Now let us take Tait's estimate of ten million at the same ratio, and what have we? Six thousand six hundred and sixty-six years. An estimate startlingly like that of the Biblical commentators. It will be well to add that this computation of Prof. Tait's has been confirmed by Lord Kelvin, the greatest mathematician and physicist of modern times. Nor is it to be forgotten that the data and process of reasoning in this latter case are totally unlike the methods employed by the geologists. Both Prof. Tait and Lord Kelvin have based their computations upon the operations of certain well known physical laws, which we can scarcely regard other than immutable. Of course the reader will understand that all these estimates are approximate only, but still they serve the purpose for which they were intended, viz: the proof that upon this point at least, there is no conflict between religion and science. Nor indeed is there on any point. Discussions of individual differences of opinion are carried at times to great length by those who crave notoriety, and who have an interest in upholding certain theories, but these must not be confounded, as heretofore, with the demonstrated principles of science. C.

Minuteness of the Silkworm's Thread.

St. Louis Republic.

From careful and reliable experiments made by Professor Henry Newton, Dr. William Lutterwort and Miss Henrietta Rhodes, it appears that a 3-grain ball of silk as spun by the silkworm would, upon being unwound, measure 404 yards. At this rate a single pound of such thread would reach from the east end of the Eads bridge to the very northwest limits of the city of Omaha, and still there would be enough left to make a strong clothes line of regulation length. To be exact, a pound of such threads could be made to extend exactly 535 miles.

Reasoning from this same basis (404 yards to every three grains, dry weight), we find that enough of such threads could be stuffed into a coffee sack to reach around the world—47 pounds being sufficient! If the threads of some of the lesser spiders be used as a computation, the result is still more startling. The writer has heard a noted entomologist declare that enough of a certain kind of such webs to encompass the earth 11 times could be pressed into a common wine-glass! Verily, there are little wonders as well as great ones.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Home Matter Entirely.

Constitution.]

Why should we wait for an international agreement to restore bimetallism?

When England demonetized silver she did not seek other nations to co-operate with her. France enjoyed great prosperity for many years under the bimetallic system in spite of the fact that she was surrounded by gold standard countries.

The fact is, international action is unnecessary. Every country establishes its own currency. It is intended for circulation at home and is a home matter of business. No matter how much gold or silver we put into a dollar it will not circulate as money in Europe, and European coins will not rattle over the counters of our merchants.

It is a fanciful idea—this thing of adopting the single gold standard here because it obtains in the countries over the sea. For fifteen years or so we had neither gold nor silver in circulation. Our currency consisted of treasury notes, greenbacks and national bank notes. Yet during those years we had a tremendous trade with Europe, and our people imported more comforts and luxuries than they have ever done before or since. How then can the dont le standard in this country hurt us?

But if international agreement is so necessary in monetary matters why not in other matters? How is it that we have a system of government of our own without first submitting it for international approval? Why did we call out the soldiers and restore order in Chicago without first obtaining the consent of other nations? Here we are maintaining various systems of government and business simply because they meet the wants of our people, although they are totally unlike the systems in Europe. Then, why should our monetary system be made an exception?

There is no reason whatever for it. Our gold, silver and paper are intended for home circulation, and when the difference between our exports and imports is settled it takes the shape of an exchange of American and English securities as the case may be. Everybody knows that if our gold goes to England it is held as a commodity and does not go into circulation side by side with English sovereigns.

Then, why adopt the English gold standard? England did not quit trading with us when we had only a paper currency, and she is not likely to do it when we have gold, silver and paper. When a nation is worth over sixty billion dollars any sort of currency that it makes a legal tender will go. We have tried the experiment and we need not be afraid of it.

An Eventful Game of Chance.

Chicago Tribune.

Lord Holland relates in his memoirs how once the military career of Napoleon I and therewith to a certain extent the fate of Europe depended upon a game of hazard. When Napoleon was appointed for the first time as an independent commanding general of the Italian army the directory then at the head of France was not willing, or perhaps not able, to provide enough money for him to defray the expenses of himself and his adjutants to the seat of war and to make a proper show as commanding general of so considerable an army at its headquarters. Napoleon borrowed money from his friends, and after exhausting all his credit had succeeded in collecting 20,000 francs. He gave the whole amount to Junot, a young officer who was known as a frequent visitor of the gaming table, and told him either to lose the whole sum at the game or to win enough to return him the amount doubled, as it would depend upon his success whether he could accept the appointment as commanding general of the Italian army, and also appoint him, Junot, as his adjutant, as he had in view.

Junot went, as ordered. Napoleon waited almost the whole night for his return. Finally, at 4 o'clock in the morning, Junot entered and gave Napoleon 65,000 francs with the remark that he had gambled away nearly the whole sum of 20,000 francs until he had at last succeeded in winning several high stakes in succession. Then Napoleon accepted the appointment, which was destined to confer the highest glory upon him. Junot became one of his marshals.

"—Will the tariff help us out?
We shall see!
Will it give us hope for doubt?
We shall see!
Will the cackling pullets lay
Any more fine eggs a day?
Will we have less bills to pay?
We shall see!"

—*Atlanta Constitution.*

She Couldn't Wait.

Lady—"I want to sit for a picture."

Artist—"I shall be very glad to paint you, if you will wait a week, until I finish the one I am at work on now."

Lady—"Oh! my. I couldn't wait that long. Why, I promised to be home to dinner at five o'clock!"

That's the trouble with some people, they have no time to wait for results. Some women will take a dose or so of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and expect to feel well immediately. True, some do find marvelously speedy effects from a single dose, but chronic diseases, which have had possession of the system for years, cannot be cured in a day Persevere with it and it will cure you, ladies, of all the ills you suffer from. Guaranteed to cure in all cases of nervousness, spasms, cholera, irregularities, painful periods and kindred ailments.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

The Uses of an Enemy.

Anonymous

Remark the use of an enemy:

1. The having one is a proof that you are somebody. Wishy-washy, empty, worthless people never have enemies. Men who never run against any thing, and when a man is thoroughly dead and utterly buried, nothing ever runs against him. To be run against is a proof of existence and position; to run against something is a proof of motion.

2. An enemy, is, to say the least, not partial to you. He will not flatter. He will not exaggerate your virtues. It is very probable that he will slightly magnify your faults. The benefit of that is twofold; it permits you to know that you have faults, and it makes them of such size as to be visible and manageable. Of course, if you have a fault you desire to know it, when you become aware that you have a fault you desire to correct it. Your enemy does for you this valuable work which your friend cannot perform.

3. In addition, your enemy keeps you wide awake. He does not let you sleep at your post. There are two that always keep watch, namely the lover and the hater. Your lover watches that you may sleep. He takes off noises, adjusts surroundings that nothing may disturb you. Your hater watches that you may not sleep. He stirs you up when you are napping. He keeps your faculties on the alert. Even when he does nothing he will have put you in such a state of mind that you cannot tell what he will do next, and the mental *qui vive* must be worth something.

He is a detective among your friends. You need to know who your friends are, and who are not, and who are your enemies. The last of these three will discriminate the other two. When your enemy goes to one who is neither friend nor enemy and assails you, the indifferent one will have nothing to say or chime in, not because he is your enemy, but because it is so much easier to assent than to oppose, and especially than to refute. But your friend will take up a cudgel for you on the instant. He will deny every thing and insist on proof and proving is very hard work. There is scarcely a truthful man in the world that could afford to undertake to prove one-tenth of his truthful assertions. Your friend will call your enemy to the proof, and if the indifferent person, through carelessness, repeats the assertions of your enemy, he is soon made to feel the inconvenience thereof by the zeal your friend manifests. Follow your enemy round and you will find your friends, for he will have developed them so that they cannot be mistaken.

How the Mind is Affected by the Weather.

The psychology of the weather is suggested by Dr. T. D. Crothers as a promising subject for study. He says, in Science: "Very few persons recognize the sources of error that come directly from atmospheric conditions on experimenters and observers and others. In my own case I have been amazed at the faulty deductions and misconceptions which were made in damp, foggy weather, or on days in which the air was charged with electricity and thunder storms were impending. What seemed clear to me at these times appeared later to be filled with error. An actuary in a large insurance company is obliged to stop work at such times, finding that he makes so many mistakes which he is only conscious of later that his work is useless. In a large factory from ten to twenty per cent. less work is brought out on damp days and days of threatening storm. The superintendent, in receiving orders to be delivered at a certain time, takes this factor into calculation. There is a theory among many persons in the fire insurance business that in states of depressing atmosphere greater carelessness exists and more fires follow. Engineers of railway locomotives have some curious theories of trouble, accidents and increased dangers in such periods, attributing them to the machinery."

Dr. Crothers adds that the conviction prevails among many active brain workers in his circle that some very powerful forces coming from what is popularly called the weather control the work and the success of each one.

A Colonel at Ten Years.

New York Advertiser.

The third son of the Emperor William, Adalbert Ferdinand, celebrated his tenth birthday, by his formal entrance at Berlin, into the imperial army, the youngster in knickerbockers becoming a Colonel of the famous Uhlan Regiment. The entrance was marked by ceremonies of considerable pomp, and at night the regiment had a grand banquet in celebration of the event.

Cutting Acquaintances.

There are some acquaintances we would be glad to cut. They do us no credit and draw too largely upon our kindness and our cash. Other acquaintances there are that drain our life's blood and sap our vitality. Dyspepsia and its accompanying evils, impure blood, mental depression, night-mares, fear and nervousness are acquaintances to be disposed of with all celerity. Heed *this*, ye sufferers! Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and your unpleasant acquaintance will soon be gone, for this sovereign remedy drives *out* all the impurities from the system. The only blood-purifier so certain in curative action that it can be sold *on trial*. See guarantee of cure with bottle.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

HEART DISEASE 30 YEARS!

Short Breath, Palpitation.

Mr. G. W. McKinsey, postmaster of Kokomo, Ind., and a brave ex-soldier, says: "I had been severely troubled with heart disease ever since leaving the army at the close of the late war. I was troubled with palpitation and shortness of breath. I could not sleep on my left side and had pain around my heart. I became so ill that I was much alarmed, and fortunately my attention was called to

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

I decided to try it. The first bottle made a decided improvement in my condition, and five bottles have completely cured me."

G. W. McKINSEY, P. M., Kokomo, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at $1, 6 bottles for $5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Seasonable,

Stimulating

—AND—

Refreshing.

THE TEAS

we offer are selected with care, and are pronounced by judges of excellent quality.

"Sanborn's" Boston Parched Coffees

need no words of commendation from us.

ROLLED OATS

ready for the table in ten minutes.

California Fruit in Cans,

the best goods packed.

A COMPLETE LINE OF

SUCH GOODS

as are kept in a well regulated grocery store of quality and prices to suit all.

Are you in need of Fruit Jars?

WE HAVE THEM.

R. M. PRIOR.

LOOK! LOOK!!

Look to Your Interest!

Why can W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS make it pay to examine their

Stock of Furniture?

1st. They are MANUFACTURERS.

2nd. Their experience in MANUFACTURING enables them to know how to buy the BEST GOODS for the *least money.*

3rd The goods they buy are bought direct from MANUFACTURERS.

4th. Their *motto is quick sales and small profits.*

To be convinced call in at their

FURNITURE STORE,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THEY ALSO MANUFACTURE
HOUSE TRIMMINNGS, MOULDINGS RAILINGS, TURNED and SAWED SCROLL WORK, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, NEWELL POSTS and MANTELS.

FURNITURE STORE—Thornton Block.
FACTORY—Cool Spring Street.

Remember your Dead!

BY CALLING AT THE

Fayetteville Marble Works,

you will find the right place to select a

HANDSOME - MEMORIAL.

Always a fine line of finished monuments and tablets to select from, and a choice collection of photographic designs to select from, all new and direct from the hands of an experienced designer.

After living nearly four years in Fayetteville, I think the public need have no doubt as to my ability as a mechanic; and after looking through our two cemeteries it will be convinced that my efforts to raise the standard in marble work has not been in vain, as the many handsome monuments and tablets will attest.

With thanks to the public for past patronage I hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Very truly,
E. L. REMSBURG.

NOTICE.

The undersigned are prepared to do House, Carriage and Sign Painting in first-class style.

WALL PAPERING A SPECIALTY.

J. W. Welsh's old stand.
J. J. AHEARN.
September 13. W. N. REID.

FOR SALE.

A LADY'S BICYCLE, only about three months since purchased, and but little used. Good as new and only a fraction over one-half cost price. Apply to
88--23--94 OBSERVER OFFICE.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SEPT. 27, 1894.

Established in 1835 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

A NEW VIEW OF THE LYNCHING COMMITTEE.

The Charlotte Observer, in opposition to the general sentiment, takes the view that we should welcome rather than repel the visit of the committee said to have been appointed by some person, body or bodies in England, to visit the South for the purpose of enquiring into the facts of the rape-lynchings which every now and then occur here. Our contemporary is right. We have everything to gain and nothing to lose by such an enquiry. The immediate provocation of the threatened visit is the slanderous crusade which the colored woman, Ida Wells, has been making through England against the South. The best evidence that her stories were not unchallenged is the sending of this committee to hear the other side, which had not put in an appearance in England. The South has a character to maintain in the community of nations, just as an individual in his community. There are many slanders beneath the notice of either. There are some that neither can afford to pass in silence. The wise nation and the wise man will know where to draw the line The South, conscious of the righteousness of its cause, was before the war entirely too indifferent to the opinion of the outside world. While it lay supine in this regard, "the Powers" were receiving their impressions of our case through the medium of the hostile press of the North. The culmination was Mrs. Beecher Stowe's vile book, which set the North and the rest of the world aflame. The average Southerner (this writer included, we confess) scorned to admit that he was aware of the existence of the book. Yet, next to the Bible, it has been translated into more languages and read by many more millions than any other book. That firebrand of Mrs. Stowe's shifted the sympathy of the world, which before had been with the South, from the South to the North. Curiously, it was the work of her gifted brother, gaining access to the throne of England through the back door of the great industrial masses of Lancashire, that stayed the hand of the Queen, and through her of Napoleon, when the recognition of the South was on the very point of being made. That was a material result, blasting the fortunes of millions of us.

So, it is well enough to be proud. But not too proud.

Who knows but that if we could get the committee here we could not only open their eyes on the lynching subject, but cause the world, through them, to reverse its general judgment of the slavery question? Who knows but that we might induce their historians to collect from their own Encyclopædia Britannica and collate the wonderful facts of African slavery as it existed in this Southern land, on the one hand, and in their own British West Indies, on the other? It was left for a Virginian, *after* the war (See Dabney's Defence of Virginia, page 236,) to make such a collation. Read this:

"If political science has ascertained any law, it is that the well or ill-being of a people powerfully affects their increase or decrease of numbers. The climate of the British Indies is salubrious for blacks. Yet, of the one million seven hundred thousand Africans imported into the British colonies, and their increase, only six hundred and sixty thousand remained to be emancipated in 1832. The three hundred and seventy-five thousand (the total) imported into the Southern States, has multiplied to four millions. Such is the contrast! How grinding and ruthless must have been that oppression which in the one case reduced this prolific race, in the most fertile and genial spots of earth, in the ratio of five to two! And how generous and beneficent that government which, in the Southern States, nursed them to a more than tenfold increase, in a less hospitable and fruitful clime! Well may we demur to have the world take its conceptions of our slavery from the British."

It was too late when the same eloquent Virginian (see page 20, *ibid.*) wrote these words:

"While the swords of our people were fighting the battles of a necessary self-defence, the pens of our statesmen should have been no less diligent in defending us against the adverse opinion of a prejudiced world. Every opening should have been seized to disabuse the minds of Europe, a jury to which we have hitherto had no access, although condemned by it. The discussion should every where have been urged, until public opinion was effectually rectified and made just to the Confederate States."

THE UNIVERSITY.

The success with which President Winston has been carrying out his great undertaking of restoring the University to its ancient glory is hardly short of amazing. The flood tide was in 1860, when the catalogue showed 485 (we believe it was) matriculates, and that is almost reached in the present number of near 450. It will be exceeded before the scholastic year closes. It is a mistake, of course, to say that the present senior class of thirty-three is the largest in the history of the University, as some of our contemporaries have done. It is the largest since the war. The class of '60 matriculated 147 and graduated 87. The class of '59, though not matriculating so many, graduated more —some 90 odd, if our recollection serves. In fact, though not equaling Yale, Harvard, Princeton and the University of Virginia in the total number of students in attendance of *all* kinds, the University had, in 1860, the greatest number of *academic* students of any institution in the United States—the numbers at the other institutions named being swelled by law, medical and scientific students pursuing those elective courses.

We believe that not many years will elapse before a thousand students will reward the efforts of Dr. Winston and his able co adjutors, who, in very truth, are winning the everlasting gratitude of North Carolinians. The University is the brightest jewel of the old State's diadem.

DEATH OF REV. DR REID.

We regret to have to chronicle the death of the Rev. Dr. F. L. Reid, President of Greensboro Female College, which occurred in that city on Monday. Dr. Reid, as many of our readers know, was for some twenty years editor of the Christian Advocate, from which he retired last year to accept the presidency of the institution named, the leading female college, we believe, of his church. Dr. Reid was an able divine, and ranked among our foremost educators. His loss is a serious one to the State, as well as to his own denomination.

Dr. Reid was nearly 43 years of age. In the course of an appreciative notice, the Wilmington Messenger says that "he was the second son of the late Rev. Dr. Numa Fletcher Reid, one of the most gifted, most useful and most loved of North Carolina Methodist preachers, past or present," and "that his mother was Ann E. Wright, of Wentworth, N. C.," and recalls the fact that among the predecessors of Dr. Reid were the late Rev. Charles F. Deems, D. D., L.L. D., and Rev. Turner M. Jones, D. D.

DEMOCRACY'S LINES ARE DEPLOYING.

"The present congress," says General (Congressman) Joe Wheeler, "has passed more laws than any other congress to benefit the people—to equalize taxation—to lift burdens from the bread earners of the land—to emancipate our people from commercial restrictions—to encourage trade with foreign nations—and to make the country prosperous and happy."

* * *

"Much of the present political discord in North Carolina," says the Clinton Democrat, "is due to a failure of the people to understand the situation and the enormity of the task which confronted a democratic administration. When the people get better informed some of them will be better democrats. It is the policy of populist politicians to create dissatisfaction among the people, by attributing all manner of evil and no good to democratic rule. Democracy should receive no more credit than it deserves. That is sufficient to demand its continuance in power. It may not be the only party that promises 'relief,' but it is the only one through which the people of this country can get it."

* * *

"The Pullman car company pays taxes on $1,600,000," says the Kinston Free Press. "Before an investigating committee Pullman swore his company had a working capital of $36,000,000 and a surplus fund of $25,000,000, making a total of $61,000,000. Pullman and his company are robbers to thus defraud their country of justly due taxes. There ought to be some way to make such pay their just part towards the support of government, which is of more benefit to them than to the poor people who are taxed on more than they are worth." The Democratic party in Congress has laid a tax on this wealth. The Populists, though professing to advocate an income tax, have joined hands with the Republicans who violently oppose it. How then, would the Populists, if put in power, reach Mr. Pullman—who, by the way, is a shining Republican light and therefore one of the chief allies, under fusion, of the Populists?

* * *

Pointing out the inevitable result of self-effacement which the Populists have inflicted upon themselves by their fusion with the Republicans, the Maxton Chief well says: "The Populists and Republicans have at last fused. This is the beginning of the end of the Populists in North Carolina. They are now well on the way to their 'long home.' They have gone to join the Greenbackers, the Know-nothings, the Knights of Labor and other ephemeral crank parties of the past. They will never carry another State. Their absorption by the Republicans was inevitable. Like all other crank parties the Populists had no convictions, no beliefs, no principles as a party. It was animated merely by a spirit of discontent and by a false sentiment of hostility to the ruling party—the Democrats. With its crank ideas and under the leadership of Butler and Wilson no other result than the one of yesterday was to be expected. It makes the last stage in decay of Populism."

* * *

"Here is an ordinary piece of senatorial nepotism," says the Washington Correspondent of the Monroe Enquirer, "but in this instance the Popocrats have to answer for it. Senator Peffer, one of the high priests of Popocracy, draws a salary of $5,000 with the extraordinary number of usual Senatorial perquisities. He looks to me like a man who never saw $5,000 before in his life. He found out, however, early in the session what a good thing it is to get to the public crib and he got in with all his available family. He had one of his sons made assistant doorkeeper of the Senate. Another was made messenger. His daughter was also put on the pay rolls. Messenger Peffer did not like his position and resigned it some time ago to accept a position in the Sugar Trust of New York. Assistant Doorkeeper Peffer is just now out of a job because there is not enough to pay all the incumbents of Senatorial sinecures during the recess. I wonder if the N. Y. Sugar Trust will take care of him."

* * *

In Mr. Lockharts debate at Monroe, the other day, with his clerical populist opponent, Mr. Martin, he made the important point that, while "he knew our national legislation had been bad, that something was wrong, the Populists did not start the complaint that legislation for the past thirty years had been wrong, but that complaint was made all the while by the Democrats, and that so far as the Democrats of North Carolina are concerned they have never made a promise to the people that they have not fulfilled. North Carolina Democracy has been true to its trust." His opponent said, among other things, that "the majority of the people of this country are fools, that he had been a fool all his life until three months ago." To this Mr. Lockhart replied that "the charge made by Mr. Martin that the people were mostly fools was not correct, that it was an insult to the intelligence and the good sense of the citizens of the county, and that a man who had been a fool for forty-two years could not change in three months."

"The old maxim 'It is easier to pull down than to build up, and to destroy than to preserve,' should not be lost to the memory," wisely says the Monroe Enquirer, "Demagogues have succeeded admirably in tearing down and in the mad whirling sweep of revolutions have been landed as men of great talent, but when they have attempted to rebuild they have made sad and miserable failures. The visionary politician can tell in language eloquent and poetic of the changes that should be made, he can tell of old systems that should be changed, of land marks, laden with age, that should be moved, but when it comes to rebuilding those systems and replacing those land marks their schemes vanish into thin air. We are more impressed with this idea when we hear cranky politicians demanding that the government should purchase our magnificent railroad systems and transport freight free and passengers at a half a cent per mile, and demagogues demanding that all taxes shall be raised by a direct tax on real estate. Let such men assume the control of our country and this good government, which has been established by the experience of the ages, by the overshadowing providence of God and by the most profound wisdom of men, would become as the things that were, and from such visionary minds no other government, worthy the name, could be evolved."

* * *

"The tendencies of populism," says the excellent Clinton Democrat, "are sadly out of harmony with a republican form of government. First, the sub-treasury scheme, which would have bankrupted the government, was advocated, but soon became an obsolete issue by virtue of its absurdity, as well as of its recognized unconstitutionality. Next, the populists advanced the government ownership of railroads theory. This, too, has collapsed and gone the way of wild ideas that originate in befogged minds. These were really the basic principles of populism and now that they have lost their magic, it becomes necessary to raise some new issues which may serve the purpose of keeping the populist party, as a national organization, a little while longer on its legs. Now, there comes from a Western State, in the belt most afflicted with the populistic mania, a declaration in a populist State convention, favoring the adoption of a new constitution of the United States. The Constitution of the patriot fathers is not good enough for the populists. It does not permit the idiotic changes which they wish to make in our government to be made, and now it is desired to substitute for the greatest and most perfect constitution on earth a constitution drawn up by cranks, clabber heads and anarchists." All of which reminds us of ex-Gov. Black's story of the Pensylvania Democrats in a country district, who reported as their platform the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution, as "well-written instruments"—"*whose defense from the spoiler*," said the eloquent Pennsylvanian, "*has been the sole foundation*, when you come down to the last analysis, *of the Democratic party's existence.*"

Success to the Salisbury Watchman, under able Col. Tipton.

Senator David B. Hill was yesterday, against his protest, unanimously nominated for Governor of New York.

We rejoice to learn from a private letter from Hertford, that Judge McIver, though still feeble, is constantly improving.

Mecklenburg did itself honor in nominating Mr. W. C. Dowd for the Senate, and Stanly and Cabarrus in their nomination of Mr. Jerome.

The OBSERVER presents its compliments to its excellent contemporary, the Wilmington Star, which has just begun its 28th year under prosperous circumstances. Continued success to it.

THE FULLER TRIAL.

The second trial of E. J. Fuller, upon the charge of murdering B. C. Parker, in this city on August 11, 1893, was commenced in Richmond county Superior Court at Rockingham on last Saturday the 22nd inst.

It will be remembered that the first trial was had in Fayetteville last January, and the defendant convicted and sentenced to be hung on March 16th. Upon an appeal to the Supreme Court a new trial was granted him, and at the July Term 1894, of Cumberland Superior Court, the case was removed to Richmond county for trial.

His Honor, Judge Geo. H. Brown, is presiding, and associated with Solicitor Frank McNeill in the prosecution are Messrs. Frank P. Jones, of Dunn, Walter H. Neal, of Laurinburg, and John F. Musselwhite, of Hope Mills, and for the defence are Maj. J. D. Shaw, of Rockingham, J. D. Shaw, Jr., of Laurinburg, W. W. Fuller, of Durham, Hon. Chas. M. Cooke, of Louisburg, Capt. W. H. Day, of Weldon, Hon. Geo. M. Rose and H. McD. Robinson, of Fayetteville.

SATURDAY.

The Jury was secured by 1 o'clock Saturday, and is composed of the following jurors, all white: S. A. Moffit, W. W. Covington, D. B. McQueen, B. J. Bostick, Walter L. Steel, J. A. Harrington, Duncan McComick, J. M. Patterson, H. H. Covington, J. B. Covington, J. B. Gibson and Murdock McDuffie.

After recess for dinner, the State introduced Dr. J. H. Marsh, who proved that Parker died from the effects of a pistol ball entering his heart. There was no bruise or injury on the body of Parker.

Maj. B. C. Gorham, who testified that he heard the pistol shot, and ran to the scene of the homicide, that Fuller was leaving and was bloody. He knew nothing about the origin of the difficulty.

Capt W. S. Kingsbury said, Fuller came to the gate in front of Walton's boarding house, on Hay street, a short while before the homicide, and asked if Parker was there; he replied that he was at dinner; whereupon Fuller said he would see him some other time. That a few minutes later he walked down the street with Parker, and Fuller stepped up to Parker, in front of Mrs. Cook's house, and said, "Parker I want to see you a minute." Parker stepped, and he (Kingsbury) walked on; after he had gone a short distance he looked back and Parker and Fuller were fighting, and the pistol fired. Witness went on down the street.

Mrs. McIntyre testified that she saw Fuller sitting on Mrs. Cook's piazza. She was nearly opposite him on the piazza of the Sheetz house. They came together, and when Fuller fired Mr. Parker was on top of him beating him over the head.

MONDAY.

On Monday morning Miss Emma Steele was examined. She said on Monday night before the homicide on Friday, she and Mr. Parker were on the back porch of her father's residence on Mumford street, and her sister. Miss Loula Steele, came out from the front piazza with Mr. Fuller right behind her; that Miss Loula said to Parker that she understood he said she was a liar, to which Parker said no, but I did say, and now say, "if you made a certain remark you told a lie." Fuller said nothing. I was engaged to be married to Parker at the time of his death.

Miss Addie Chandler said she lived with the Steeles; that on Wednesday night she was going in the house from the piazza where Mr. Fuller and Miss Loula were sitting, and Mr. Fuller got up and called her, and said he was going to Parker and would slap him in the face, and if he didn't resent it he would spit in his face, and if he didn't resent that he would shoot or kill him. I told Mr. Lyon, the pastor of my church and C. G. Cain about it. On the same Wednesday night I was coming home with a Mr. White from prayer meeting, and I told him that I heard that the Judges said if he didn't stop going with me they would do something to him. He replied that it was that fellow Parker, and he would shoot him, or something like that. This was nearly opposite the house just before I got home.

Mr. C. G. Cain corroborated Miss Chandler's evidence that she mentioned the threat to him the Sunday after the killing. Rev. J. T. Lyon also corroborated her statement that she told him shortly afterwards.

Rev. D. N. McLean testified as to the good character of Miss Chandler.

Claud Newberry said that sometime during the week of the homicide Fuller went to his livery stable and wanted to hire a buggy to go to Cumberland, and asked if Parker had gone there. Said he had not talked against Fuller in Rockingham to any one.

The State rested its case at this point.

The defense introduced Robert Strange, a civil engineer, who identified plats of the surroundings where the affair happened, and gave distances from various places to the niche where Fuller was standing by Mrs. Cook's piazza.

After recess, the defendant was introduced. He was cool and collected, and made a good impression. He told why he wanted to see Parker. That he and Parker had an agreement that if either ever interferred in the quarrels of the young ladies or felt aggrieved that they should go to the other and arrange it by mutual explanations. That this agreement was made in January, 1893, and Parker had been to see him in consequence of it, several times. That he wanted to ask Parker about the difficulty which occurred on Monday night, and said to him, "Mr. Parker, you had no right under our agreement to interfere;" whereupon Parker replied, "I had as much right as I have to knock your d—n face off," and immediately struck him, knocked him down, jumped on him, beat him over the head, and was choking him with one hand, beating him with the other, and had one knee on his side, when he pulled his pistol and fired; he said he was blinded from the effects of the beating and blood in his eyes when he fired, that he did not intend to kill him; that he shot because he thought Parker would kill him if he did not; shot to save his own life. Witness weighed 120 pounds at the time, and he thought Parker weighed about 175. Witness said he did not use the knucks, and didn't know how they got out of his pocket, must have fallen out during the scuffle, as his pockets were shallow. My nose was broken, I was cut on the head 2½ inches long, and several bruises on the head and face; also had a rib broken, and breast bone broken, and a knot raised on back of my head, (at this point the defendant cut his shirt open, and the jury felt his broken rib, hole in his breast, and broken breast bone and knot on neck.) I did not tell Miss Chandler or any one else that I would shoot or kill Mr. Parker, never made a threat of any kind against him, and had nothing against him. The pistol and knucks I procured on Monday morning previous to Friday before any difficulty between the young ladies happened. I got the pistol from Watson's hardware store, and the knucks from Mr. E. J. Lilly at the Bank, as I loaned them to him. I armed myself with these things in consequence of what Irvin Overbaugh told me. On Saturday night previous while I was waiting to get shaved at the Hotel Lafayette barber shop, two colored men had a difficulty with a Mr. Bethel, and I helped part them. Later when Bethel started to his boarding place, some one said that the colored men were waiting to attack him on the way, and I with several others went home with him to protect him. The next morning Irvin Overbaugh told me the colored men said they were going to watch and wait for me, and would get all who went with Bethel, and that I had better be prepared for them. I then went on Monday morning and got the pistol and knucks. There had been no unpleasantness between Mr. Parker and the girls at that time that I knew of. I showed them to Monk Julian on Monday night before I went to Mrs. Steele's. I sent word by Mr. Morris to tell Monk not to tell what I showed him. I had no special reason for it. I was then under arrest in the Sheriff's office, and was washing the blood off. I did not arm myself for Mr. Parker. At the time of the homicide I was under treatment of the doctor, and had been for years. I was weak, and when I tried to get off the ground after Parker fell off me, I fell back for lack of strength. (This is about the substance of Mr. Fuller's evidence.)

Mrs. M. P. Cook examined, said: I heard the pistol fire in front of my house, and ran out of the dining-room right behind my son, Henry Lilly Cook. I said, "Oh Mr. Fuller, what did you do that for?" He replied, "He was on me, had me down beating me." I did not see Emma Taylor. Saw Maj. Gorham come up.

Mrs. John Steel examined: Miss Chandler did not tell me about the threat Mr. Fuller made, as she stated she did. (This was in contradiction of Miss Chandler.)

H. L. Cook examined: I was on back porch of my mother's house; heard pistol shot, jumped up immediately and ran to the front. I saw two men on the ground. One was partially up. I said, "who is that, what is the matter?" Fuller turned around and said, "It's Ben Parker, and he jumped on me"—(didn't hear the balance). Then asked again, and he said, "He jumped on me without cause." Fuller was very bloody, was wiping blood off his head and face. Heard my mother ask him something, don't recollect the reply, as I was then giving my attention to Mr. Parker. Don't think he was dead when I reached him. I had to run about forty feet. Up the walk to crossing and across the street (the way Emma Taylor testified she went) is about 170 feet. I ran out, did not see Emma Taylor. Naturally I looked around about the street. Don't think she could have gotten across the street and into the alley before I got there; think I would have seen her had she been going across the street. Fuller could not have hid himself in the niche spoken of from Parker or any one else coming down the street, it is impossible to hide there from any one coming down the street.

Irvin Overbaugh said he saw the Bethel difficulty on Saturday night, and next day told Fuller the colored men had said they would "get him," and that he had better look out for them. Fuller came to hotel where I was staying after the homicide, and before going to the bank told me to tell the Sheriff he was over there, when he came. Fuller was bleeding and clothes bloody.

Mr. Patterson, one of the Cumberland jurors who tried Fuller, was called by the State. Said he could tell substantially the evidence of Fuller in Cumberland. On Cross examination he said Emma Taylor did not tell the same story in Rockingham as in Fayetteville.

TUESDAY.

Miss Loula Steel was the first witness Tuesday, and testified much the same as she did at the trial here. Contradicted by Miss Chandler as to the threat alleged.

The next witness, Mr. L. C. Jones, said he was at the boarding-house of Mrs. Carson when Parker was killed. He had a full view of the occurrence. He saw Fuller walk up and down the street and sit down at Mrs. Cook's dwelling-house; then he saw Parker and Capt. Kingsbury coming down the street. They met and when he looked he saw Parker on top of Fuller. About that time he heard a pistol fire and saw Parker get up and try to get something out of Fuller's hand. He was about seventy-five yards from them. He saw Fuller's face very badly lacerated. The conflict, he said, was only about fifteen feet from where Fuller sat on Mrs. Cook's porch to where Parker lay dead. Fuller had been walking up and down the street in front of John Seele's.

Dr. McDuffie, who has been a practicing physician thirty-nine years and lives at Fayetteville, said he saw Fuller after the homicide and his face and head were very bloody and on examination found blood flowing from his left ear in consequence of blows or whatever he had received on his head. There was one wound on the side of head about two and a half inches long. The skin was not broken, but the hair was knocked off. The wound on the left side of his body gave him considerable trouble for several days. He said all these wounds were inflicted with something harder than the natural fist. The wound in his side was purple three days after the preliminary trial; two broken ribs were discovered about four weeks after the first examination. He attributes his illness in jail to the wounds received. Fuller was delirious for several days. Parker's weight was about 175 pounds, while Fuller's was about 125, thus giving the former the advantage in this respect.

The next witness introduced was Dr. H. W. Lilly, of Fayetteville. He said he had known Fuller all his life and he was a man of good character. He saw him Sunday after the murder, in jail, and his face appared badly beaten, but he made no critical examination. He only saw a cut above the ear, and it seemed as if some sharp instrument was used upon his head. He did not see possibly how the wounds could have been caused by the opponent's fist, and the wound on his neck was, he thought, probably caused by falling on some tools or something of that kind, or cut by some sharp instrument. On being questioned by the State he said Fuller had been in the habit of carrying pistols or knucks.

Miss Emma Steele and Miss Addie Chandler, dressed in deep mourning, were called to the stand and asked, did Mr. Fuller say to Miss Chandler that he intended to go to Parker and stop him, and if he resented it he would kill him, "No," was the reply. They said they were sitting on the porch and did not remember his calling her.

Hal Ledbetter—Don't know Claud Newberry. (Newberry was brought forward, and witness identified him.) He asked me what the sentiment was in Rockingham about Fuller. I replied that he had a good many friends here. Newberry then said Fuller was a guilty murderer, and ought to hang.

Mr. Hobbe—Newberry asked me as to the sentiment in regard to the Fuller case. I told him the great majority thought he ought to be acquitted. Newberry then said Fuller was a murderer, and ought to hang. (The testimony of the two witnesses, Ledbetter and Hobbs, was to contradict Newberry, who said he had not talked with any one against Fuller.)

Col. J. A. Pemberton testified that he had known E. J. Fuller all his life. His character is good. Emma Taylor is a woman of bad character.

Ex-Sheriff R. W. Hardie testified that Fuller's character is good. Emma Taylor's character is bad.

Rev. A. J. McKelway testified that Fuller is a man of good character. He joined the Fayetteville Presbyterian Church of which I am pastor under my ministry. On Sunday after the homicide Miss Chandler said in my presence "Mr. Fuller is a christian gentleman; it will all come out right." Mr. Fuller told me in the jail the day after the homicide that he "shot in self-defense, that he couldn't help it, and was just as sorry for Mr. Parker as he was for himself, that he thought Parker would kill him."

Abe Henderson, barber, testified that blood was oozing out of Fuller's ear when he came in his barber shop after the homicide. Also about the wounds on his head and nose and face.

Maj. Geo. H. Hall testified as to the good character of Fuller.

Capt. D. H. Ray testified as to the good character of Fuller.

The evidence closed on Tuesday at 1 o'clock, and argument began in the afternoon. A telegram to-day (Thursday) states that the case will go to the jury by 12 o'clock to-day.

[The foregoing notes of the evidence is not a report in full, but is substantially as testified to from notes taken by our reporter.]

Populists Expose Their Lack of Principle.

Raleigh News-Observer.]

At the Republican State convention, the platform contained these words:

We reaffirm our allegiance to the national Republican party and renew our pledges to the people as set forth by the party.

That is to say the Republicans declared in favor of:

A protective tariff.
A force bill.
Bounties.

And not only so, they endorsed the legislation of their party since 1860, and "pointed with pride" to the prosperity that had followed the legislation of the Republican party.

The Populists denounce all these things and charge that the Republicans have ruined the country.

And yet, they "co-operate" with the men they say have ruined the country to get a few offices. Honest men can have nothing but contempt for men whose actions thus belie their words.

Scrofula on His Head

Which became a mass of corruption, spread so that it got into our little boy's eyes. The sores

Clarence D. Crockett

spread over his neck and we thought he would be blind. The doctors failed; we gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. Several bottles cured him after we had despaired of his ever getting well. He is now a bright and healthy child. D. M. CROCKETT, JR., Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Even when all other preparations fail. Be sure to get Hood's and only Hood's.

Hood's Pills should be in every household.

That Tired Feeling

Is a dangerous condition directly due to depleted or impure blood. It should not be allowed to continue, as in its debility the system is especially liable to serious attacks of illness. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for such a condition, and also for that weakness which prevails at the change of season, climate or life.

HOOD'S PILLS are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients. 25c.

A Key Found.

My neighbor B., has found a key—a key to health it is, says he. If he is troubled with lassitude, constipation, biliousness, sick or nervous headache, cold feet, chilly sensations, fullness at the stomach, or any other of a long array of complaints, he takes Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They are so small, so easy to take, so prompt and thorough in their operation, and cost so little that they are sure to grow in favor with all who use them. In glass vials, 25 cents.

An Old Doctor's Favorite.

Dr. L. M. Gillam, who practiced medicine over forty years, originated, used and claimed that Botanic Blood Balm, which has now been in use about fifty-five years, was the best tonic and blood purifier ever given to the world. It never fails to cure the most malignant ulcers, sores, rheumatism, catarrh and all skin and blood diseases. Price per large bottle $1.00. For sale by druggists.—*Adv.*

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well-known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.—Will drive Malaria from the system, and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers.—For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters.—Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and $1.00 per bottle, at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

It Should be in Every Home.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay St., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had done her no good. Robert Barber, of Cooksport, Pa., claims Dr. King's New Discovery has done him more good than anything he ever used for Lung Trouble. Nothing like it. Try it. Free Trial Bottles at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore. Large bottles, 50c. and $1.00

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure Deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

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ONE 20 H. P. ENGINE.
ONE 60 H. P. ENGINE.
ONE 20 H. P. BOILER.
ONE 25 H. P. BOILER.

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do not fail to examine our stock—we have the very best goods at panic prices. We can furnish you with any part of Harness at half the price that it will cost you to have it made.

—IT IS JUST AS WE TOLD YOU TWO YEARS AGO IT WOULD BE—

"ALBEMARLE" FLOUR

has a great deal the largest sale of any Patent Flour sold in Fayetteville, quality and price combined will tell.

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We have in stock quite a number of the oldest and most reliable Brands and several new Brands which we offer at popular prices. We offer special inducements to car load buyers.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY........SEPTEMBER 27, 1894.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

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☞ The Editor of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

☞ Notices of church and society and all other entertainments from which revenue is to be derived will be charged for at the rate of five cents a lined.

☞ The sum of not less than five cents per line will be charged for "cards of thanks," "resolutions of respect" and obituary poetry. also for obituary notices other than those which the editor himself shall give as a matter of news.

Advertising is to business what steam power is to machinery—the grand motive power.—MACAULAY.

There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising—BLACKWOOD.

We Offer

The OBSERVER and the Atlanta Constitution one year for $2.00; the OBSERVER and the New York Times one year $2.25; the OBSERVER and Home and Farm one year $2.00; the OBSERVER and New York Weekly World one year $2.00. Cash to accompany subscriptions in every case.

Schedule of Mails at Post Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

On A. C. L.	Arrival.	Departure.	Clo'g of Mails.
North Bound,	10:25 a m	10:27 a m	9:57
North Bound,	9:30 p m	9:30 p m	9:00 p m
South Bound,	4:35 p m	4:35 p m	4:05 p m
South Bound,	12:51 a m	12:51 a m	9:00 p m
C. F. & Y. V. R. R.			
North Bound,	10:10 a m	10:27 a m	9:57 a m
South Bound,	4:25 p m	4:45 p m	4:15 p m
Bennett'le Div	9:50 a m	4:50 p m	4:20 p m
River Line,	Thurs & Sat.	Mon & Wed	
From Wil'g'n	4:00 p m	8:00 a m	7:30 a m
Star Routes,	Wed & Sat	Tues & Fri	
Manly Mail,	6:00 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m
	Tuesday & Fri	Wed & Sat	
Lillington,	6:00 p m	6:00 a m	5:30 a m
	Tues, Thurs, Sat,	Tues, Thurs, Sat	
Edonia,	7:30 p m	7:00 a m	6:30 a m

B. H. HENDERSON, P. M.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. H. ZEILIN & Co.—A Bad Condition.
A. S HUSKE, Ag't—Seasonable Goods.
W. S. COOK—Knights of Pythias Bonds.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR Co.—To Young Wives.
SWIFT SPECIFIC Co.—Heals Running Sores —4th page.
E. L. CLARK—Headquarters for Bacon, Flour, Salt, &c.

COUNTY TICKET.

For the Senate —S. C. Rankin.
For Members of the House—B. T. McBryde, P. P. Hall.
For Sheriff—J. B. Smith.
For Clerk of Court—C. G. Cain.
For Register of Deeds—A. D. McGill.
For Treasurer—J. B. Troy.
For Surveyor—William Alderman.
For Coroner—J. Vance McGougan.

Don't forget the Land Sale at the Market House Saturday, 12 M.

Democrats, do not forget the club meeting to-morrow night.

See the interesting article on the 1st page on the "By-Products of the Woods."

One thousand one hundred and thirty-seven bales of new cotton had been marketed here up to noon yesterday.

There will be a Democratic rally under the auspices of Gray's Greek club at Marsh's Store on Tuesday, 9th October.

The summer is over. Take it all round it has been a very pleasant one in the matter of weather; but a rough one financially.

Mr. E. L. Clark conducts the business of groceries and family supplies, as formerly, in the old Myrover building, corner Hay and Winslow sts. See advertisement.

The Bishop of East Carolina, Dr. Watson, will visit Christ's Church, Rockfish, on Sunday morning next. Service at 10:30 o'clock, and at St. Thomas's in the afternoon.

Mr. H. I. McDuffie is very grateful to the citizens of Fayetteville who manifested so much kindness to his family when his dwelling was burned during his absence from the city.

Mr. H. R. Horne is Secretary of the N. C. Pharmaceutical Association for the ensuing year and a member of the executive committee, and Mr. A. J. Cook, treasurer.

Hon. J. G. Shaw, Dr. Cyrus Thompson and Mr. Spears, the three nominees for Congress, had a joint discussion at Dunn yesterday. We learn that Mr. Shaw came off with flying colors.

Last Monday night was reorganized at the Fair Grounds the night school for the benefit of the factory children. R. M. Prior, Superintendent; Miss Kate Smith, Assistant Superintendent; Miss Lula May McDonald, Organist.

Attention, Democrats.

Form clubs in every township, one or more, and appoint committees to wait on every voter in the township, get him to join the club and to act and vote with you.

Sharpsburg and Gettysburg.

The interesting report of the Sharpsburg battle-field commission, (signed by Judge Walter Clark, Capt. Neill Ray and others), and an exceedingly interesting letter of Capt. Ray's on Gettysburg, have been crowded out of this issue and will appear in the next.

Assault in 71st.

A colored man named John Baker assaulted a white man named Tom Harris with a deadly weapon in Seventy First last Thursday. Baker was immediately arrested. Harris is in a dangerous condition, and under the advice of a physician. Baker was not allowed bail.

C. F. & Y. V.

The Baltimore Sun of the 20th says:

A statement of the earnings of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railway for the first week of September has been submitted to Gen. John Gill, receiver of the property. The statement shows an increase of $2,195.54 over the record for the corresponding period in 1893.

Rupublican County Convention.

Saturday was Rep.-Pop. Day, a little more Pop. than Rep. so far as nominations were concerned. The convention met in the City Hall at 12 o'clock. There was a small attendance and very little enthusiasm. Mr. Warren Carver was made chairman, and Geo. Seurlock, secretary. A committee of five was appointed by the chair to recommend candidates for nomination. During the absence of this committee resolutions were read and adopted endorsing the Republican National and State platforms, and the action of the recent Republican State Convention in regard to the Judges of the Supreme Court. The nominating committee returned after fifteen minutes absence and made their report. They recommended Judge R. P. Buxton for the Senate and Capt. W. P. Wemyss for the House. They also requested the chairman to appoint a committee of one from each township in the county to consider the advisability of making any further nominations. We understand this to mean that if the Populists will withdraw one of their nominees for the House and endorse Wemyss that they will endorse the entire Third Party County ticket and the other member of the House, thus making a complete fusion. A committee was appointed to wait on Judge Buxton and escort him to the convention. Upon his appearance the first enthusiasm of the day was displayed, there being much shouting and clapping of hands. Judge Buxton made a few remarks gracefully declining the nomination. Mr. Warren Carver was then nominated by acclamation. He will probably be endorsed by the Populists, who have had rather hard luck in choosing a candidate for this place. We think that with this "confusion worse confounded" to battle against, the Democrats will sweep the county.

The Republican candidate for Congress, Oscar J. Spears, addressed the convention in a very amusing speech of two hours length.

Moore County Names a Good Ticket.

The Democratic Convention of Moore County met at Carthage on Saturday. It is described as the largest and most intelligent ever assembled in that grand old county. Chairman of the Executive Committee Hon. J. C. Black called it to order, and that fine old Democrat, Geo. S. Cole, Esq., was made chairman, and our brethren, Messrs. Foote and Fagan, secretaries.

The following ticket was nominated and adopted by acclamation:

For the Senate, W. J. Adams; House, E. J. Harrington; Clerk, D. McDonald; Sheriff, John L. Currie; Register, D. S. Ray; Treasurer, Dr. K. M. Ferguson; Coroner, Dr. G. McLeod; Surveyor, Francis Deaton.

No better choice could have been made than the able and stainless gentlemen, Messrs. Adams and Harrington, chosen for the Senate and House, respectively; and the others on the county ticket, who are the present encumbents, deserved the unanimous renomination which they received.

The convention was closed, amid much good feeling and enthusiasm, by speeches in the happy vein usual to them from Messrs. D. E. McIver and J. C. Black.

Fire.

The fire alarm rang out about 9 o'clock Friday night, and a few minutes later the Chicora Fire Company were throwing two streams upon the handsome residence of Mr. H. I. McDuffie, on Cool Spring street. The kitchen and top story of the house were almost enveloped in flames. and but for the splendid work of the company, the entire house, and probably the houses adjoining, would have been destroyed. The large crowd that soon gathered found themselves intensely interested in the battle between the company and the flames, and also did some good work in saving furniture. At times it looked as if the building was certainly doomed and then again as if it would be very little damaged. After a hard tussle the fire was subdued, the top story and kitchen alone being damaged. The house was insured for $2,000 and the damage is probably over $1,000.

In the Social Circle.

On Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Weldon W. Huske charmingly entertained a party of friends at their delightful home, "Oak Ridge," on Haymount—a compliment tendered to Miss Oliver, of Newbern, whose visit to her sister, Mrs. B. R. Huske, has gained for her a warm place in the hearts of Fayetteville people.

The *piece de resistance* of the evening's entertainment was duplicate whist—the reigning fad of the year of grace 1894—with half an hour devoted *con amore* to a delicious collation characteristic of the graceful hostess, the whole friiled in with pleasant converse and a dab here and there at "set-back," to decide disputed points with contestants around the different tables. The reluctant "good nights" were spoken hardly before midnight.

Hon. Lee S. Overman, Speaker of the House of Representatives, will speak before the Democratic Club in this city Friday night, October 5th. Mr. Overman is conceded to be one of the best speakers in the State. His other appointments in this neighborhood are :

Liberty, Randolph county, Tuesday, October 2.

Siler City, Chatham county, Wednesday, October 3.

Sanford, Moore county, Thursday, October 4.

Spout Springs, Harnett county, Friday, October 5.

Benson, Johnson county, Saturday, October 6.

Henry Breeden Found Guilty of Manslaughter.

Mr. Henry G. Breeden, who on the 5th of June shot and killed his brother-in-law, Mr. J. Douglas Moore, was convicted of manslaughter in Bennettsville, S. C., Tuesday. Mr. Breeden as our town readers know clerked for some time in F. W. Thornton's clothing store. The trial created intense interest in South Carolina on account of the prisoner's family connections.

Fruit Growing.

Last week we spoke of the future which was in store for our sandy lands if only we had the good roads to invite more attention to fruit growing and truck farming. Elsewhere we quote from the Newbern Journal—which is published in the metropolis of North Carolina truck farming, an industry which has so enriched that section—an interesting article on the advantages of good roads. Here is what that excellent paper has to say on the allied subject of fruit growing:

As finely adapted as Eastern North Carolina—in fact the whole State—is to fruit raising, we cannot understand why it is the industry has been allowed to drag along with the little attention that is paid to it. Nearly every farmer sets out a few trees to furnish fruit for home consumption but does not seek to raise for market. And many after they set the trees out leave them to look out for themselves. Some care for them, though but few give that study to the nature and needs of the different varieties and the attention which they bestow upon the other crops and very few comparatively go into the raising of the small fruits at all. The Winston Republican has a letter which it says is from an experienced fruit grower, which gives some figures showing what there is for this kind of product. The letter says:

"Within a few years the foreign markets have taken from this country in one season between one and two million barrels of apples and three thousand tons of evaporated fruit. The horticultural productions of the Mississippi valley consisting mainly of fruit have been estimated at an annual value of one hundred million dollars while more limited regions give corresponding returns.

"The Illinois Central railway carried over four thousand tons of apples into the city of Chicago, besides two thousand tons of strawberries the product of a single season.

"The Michigan Central conveyed fifteen thousand packages of peaches in one day.

"The city of Boston received from Norfolk, Va., during one year sixteen thousand bushels of strawberries, and from plantations nearer home ten thousand bushels more.

"A single county in Western New York (Orleans) furnished for market $269,000 worth of fruit besides the amount consumed at home in one year, and other counties have exceeded this sum.

"200,000 bushels of peaches were carried into San Francisco in 1891, and dried fruits of that State sold for over two million dollars of which the raisin crop amounted to one-half million.

"This year a success has been made by shipping green fruit from California to London and it brought good prices.

"The lesson which these facts suggests to those who own lands in favorable localities is to plant without hesitation, and also to take good care of trees, vines, &c. Persons having land to sell, rent, or want a partner to go in with them ought to advertise their land, &c. They can find persons that have no land that would go in with farmers and plant these fruits."

North Carolinians in New York.

Rev. Dr. Pritchard is enjoying his vacation in New York, and writes a delightful letter to the Charlotte Observer, in the course of which he has this to say about home folks—including our own talented and accomplished townsmen, Revs. John Huske and M. V. McDuffie—who are seeking, or have attained fame in the great metropolis:

There are quite a number of bright young lawyers here from North Carolina —James W. Osborne, of Charlotte, who, as Assistant District Attorney, has made a fine reputation, and Gordon Battle, of Edgecombe, who holds the same position, and with equal credit to himself. Then there is John Hill, of Faison; Syd Williams, of Wilmington; Lucius McGehee, son of that accomplished gentleman, Montford McGehee, and others whom I cannot now recall, all of whom, I hear, are doing well. Yesterday I attended in the afternoon, St. Thomas' Episcopal church, whose music is celebrated, and learned that the assistant rector was one of the Huske family, of Fayetteville, while over in Brooklyn the assistant in one of the most popular Episcopal churches is a young man by the name of Hester, I believe a native of Vance county. Of the Baptist preachers, the two Dixons—A. C. in Brooklyn, and Tom in New York; a fine young fellow by the name of Sholar, formerly of Wilmington, pastor in Brooklyn, and not far off, in New Brunswick, N. J., there is M. V. McDuffie, of Fayetteville, a successful pastor, while near by, in Connecticut, are two more Tar Heels, Frank Dixon, at Hartford, the third of the trio of eloquent brothers, and a very able man at New Haven, Ed M. Poteat, of Caswell county. Of the physicians here from the South the mere mention of their names would fill several pages. Suffice it to say that according to the World, 60 per cent of the eminent doctors of New York were born in the South.

Gen'l Gill and the C. F. & Y. V.

Gen'l Gill, Receiver of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, was here last Saturday. He ordered Sunday trains to be put on throughout the line—which will be a great convenience to the public; and he had already caused the lapsed month's pay of employes, running for probably a year past, to be made good—which brought relief to many a household. The road has already under his management been greatly improved and its business increased—three additional freight trains having been put on. Evidently, the General is, in the slang of the day, a hustler.

Now for a Circus.

The Walter L. Main Circus is first-class in every particular and a clean and wholesome performance. Even the peanut and lemonade man, who usually climbs all over you is conspicuous by his absence. There are no games of chance to take away the shekels of the unwily. At both performances the attendance was extremely large, thousands being turned away at the evening performance. In the evening a large number of "The Illustrious Nobles of the Mystic Shrine" attended in costume and made an imposing appearance.—*Cleveland, Ohio, Press*, June 5.

Will exhibit in Fayetteville October the 13th.

Revenue Seizures.

Special Deputies, Mebane and Maffitt created quite a commotion in saloon circles yefterday morning by the seizure of several barrels of whisky for alleged violations of Internal Revenue Laws.

Deputy Collector Troy seized thirteen barrrels of Whisky at Dunn Tuesday for non compliance with Internal Revenue laws.

Got their Sheepskins.

Our bright young friend, Mr. N. C. Marsh, of Gray's Creek, is one of the new lawyers just licensed by the Supreme Court. So, also, Messrs. W. M. Hendren, of Craven; R. C. Grady, Duplin; D. B. Sutton and G. H. Currie, Bladen; Z. B. Sanders and R. L. Burns, Moore; and J. F. Fowler, Sampson.

Miss Bettie Evans's name was omitted by mistake in the notice of the teachers of Graded School in last week's OBSERVER.

Good Roads, Again.

The Newbern Journal gives us an interesting view of the burning road question in the following:

A writer in Harper's Weekly tells us that the man at the head of the government Bureau of Road Inquiry is responsible for the statement that in a region of bad roads, farming operations cost annually $1.25 per acre more than they would cost, were the roads in good order all the year round. Let every farmer make the calculation for himself and see what the miserable roads in North Carolina cost him every year.

Here is another appalling statement from the same source:

"The secretary of the national Farmers' Congress, by analyzing the transportation returns of the country, makes the cost of wagon transport one billion dollars annually, of which six and one quarter hundred millions is due to bad roads. The total annual value of the farm products in the United States is about two and a half billion dollars. It will therefore be seen that one-fourth of the home value of all the farm products of the country is lost through bad roads. 'If this loss,' says the road engineer of the Agricultural Department, 'fell wholly upon farmers, it would result in instant and general bankruptcy, for there is no such margin of profit in agriculture anywhere. But while the farmer must pay this tax on all exportable products the price of which is fixed by foreign competition, on those products which have only a home market he is able to add a part of it to the price, and so transfer the tax to the consumers in towns and cities. The burden on the country at large, however is none the less real or grievous, and in amount it nearly equals all other taxation, local and national.'"

Commenting on the above the Richmond State says:

"On the other hand it is estimated that good roads can be built for $1,000 per mile. The county of Mecklenburg subscribed $110,000 to the Atlantic and Danville railroad and other counties along the line subscribed in amounts varying from $40,000 to $60,000. The same amount of money spent on country roads would have made those counties so prosperous that a railroad would have come of its own accord. Several cities in Virginia have subscribed extravagantly to railroads, and we have no doubt that good rock roads running into the surrounding country would have given them a wagon trade of far greater importance. But if you were to talk to the average farmer about spending $100,000 of county money for country roads, ne would think that you had lost your head."

In the course of the proceedings of the Road Conference, Congressman Alexander remarked that the present road law of North Carolina, commonly known as the Mecklenburg Road Law, "was not drawn for Mecklenburg county alone, but for every county in the State; it would fit Cherokee, Buncombe or any other county; it fills the bill for the sandy counties and for the mountainous ones. The bill is a local one. It works the roads by townships. Each county can regulate the amount of tax to suit itself. Some counties can keep up the roads cheaper than others. Every farmer is allowed to work out his tax. This system is important to the farmer. It is an elastic system; there is no county it will not fit.

"They confound the convict system with the Mecklenburg road law. Each county should work its convicts the same as Mecklenburg. You will meet with delays as we did. Our work was at first crude, but we kept on until we have our magnificent system of to-day. We have gotten to the point where we know what good roads are, and the time is coming when good roads will radiate out of Charlotte in every direction."

Instead of the cost of road building being made a public charge, it would pay the owners of land to club together and themselves build the roads through their property, recouping themselves at once by selling, say, alternate tracts to settlers, and reaping a richer harvest later on by the general enhancement of the value of what they retain.

People and their Movements.

Mr. Geo. Haigh is in the city.

Miss Kate Elliott, of Elliottsville, is in the city.

Mrs. Cochran and a party of friends are at Myrtle Hill.

Mrs. S. J. Hinsdale is on a visit to friends in Johnston county.

Hon. C. B. Aycock came down last night from Sanford, where he spoke yesterday.

Miss Augusta Evans, of Sherwood, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Martin, on St. John's Square.

Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Nimocks have returned after several weeks absence visiting the Northern and New England cities.

Mr. Will. Yerex left the city last Thursday en route for Chicago. At the same time Mr. Frank Slocomb left for Philadelphia to attend School.

Maj. Jno. B. Broadfoot left yesterday for Raleigh to attend a meeting of the Directors of the Insane Asylum. Major Broadfoot is chairman of the Board.

his Should Interest You.

It is just as necessary for a man to get good reading matter as it is to get good food.

We have just made arrangements which may be of interest to you, dear sir, who are glancing down this column of type. The arrangement is this: We will give you that greatest of all Democratic papers, the New York Weekly World, and this paper, both for one year for $2.00 the regular yearly price of this paper alone. The campaign now begun is going to be a very important one. Here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and the leading metropolitan journal of the country at extraordinarily low rates.

Does this interest you?

If it does, and you think it worth while to take advantage of this great special offer while it lasts, send $2.00 and get The Weekly World and the Observer for one year. Address communications to Business Manager OBSERVER.

Almost a New York Daily.

We have made arrangements by which we can furnish this paper and the twice-a-week New York World all for only $2.00 a year. Here is the opportunity to get your own local paper and The New York World twice every week at extraordinarily low rates.

The town authorities have a force at work in Eccles Park. It can be made a very attractive spot with very little expense. Let the whole city be beautified by the coming of the winter visitors.

What the People think of our Retiring Register.

Is it true or is it a fairy tale that two more short months will close for awhile the official career of our noble and beloved Register, H. L. Hall? Yes, it's true, but we think it will be too hard a struggle for him to resist the entreaties of his county and friends. No, he must come back to official life.

If we make no mistake it was in the spring of 1888 when the lamented Sheriff McQueen died and the late lamented Fisher resigned the office of Register of Deeds to take the place of McQueen, that the County Commissioners asked our now retiring Register to fill out the unexpired term. Reluctantly but patriotically he laid down his plow, sacrificed to a great extent the joys and comforts of one of the most loving and devoted families that any man has ever enjoyed, found sureties and at once entered upon the onerous duties of the office. Up to that time he was comparatively a stranger to the masses of Cumberland county, having never sought political preferment, but rather had contented himself in the noble work of disseminating by his time, talent and means the blessed truths of christianity, but his faithful service and kind disposition had so attracted the attention of tho people, that long before the Democratic conventions in the autumn of 1888 it was conceded that he would be the choice of the party for the next term. He was nominated and elected by an overwhelming majority over his opponent. Again in 1890 he received the nomination to succeed himself by acclamation, and was again elected, having no opposition. At the end of his second term the attachment of his friends had not relaxed, but was stronger than ever, and in spite of his modesty he was the third time nominated in 1892 to succeed himself, and again magnificently elected over his opponent, Capt. Evans. In all the six-and-a-half years of service which he has rendered, we have yet to hear a single complaint or charge against him.

People of all parties alike deplore his departure from office. All join in acknowledging him a model officer. Go home, Bro. Hall, recuperate and grow strong. The people with one accord say you cannot stay there long.

"A DEMOCRAT."

MAIN'S SPLENDID CIRCUS.

An Attraction Which is Worthy of Generous Patronage.

The street parade of Walter L. Main's circus and menagerie through the principal thoroughfares of the city this morning was by far one of the grandest and best pageants ever witnessed in Binghampton.

The equestrian features of the parade were very fine. The ponies and horses were sleek, well groomed and handsomely caparisoned, and the lady and gentlemen riders were finer looking than is usually the case with such organizations. The collection of animals includes a baby elephant, besides a monstrous specimen of the pachydermatous tribe, as well as wild beasts from every part of the globe. The chariots, both large and small, were handsomely painted, and the burlesque features were decidedly amusing. The funniest of the clowns is a Binghampton boy, the adopted son of Mr. Joseph Gallagher. His tumbling and laughter provoking proclivities kept the crowds which witnessed the parade in the best of spirits.

Not one of the thousands present at this afternoon's tent performance on Stowe's flats was disappointed. The ring exhibitions by the athletes and trained horses were exciting; the trapeze work was full of thrilling interest, and the acrobatic feats were remarkably clever, while the antics of the clowns were refreshingly amusing. Another performance will be given this evening. The circus is well worthy of patronage.—*Binghampton Leader.*

Appointments Made for Hon. J. G. Shaw, Democratic Nominee for Congress.

Dunn, Wednesday, Sept. 26th.
Lillington, Thursday, Sept. 27th.
Broadway, Friday, Sept. 28th.
Jonesboro, Saturday, Sept. 29th.
Carthage, Monday, Oct. 1st.
Eagle Springs, Tuesday, Oct. 2nd.
Aberdeen, Wednesday, Oct. 3rd.

Mr. O. J. Spears, Republican nominee, has consented to meet Mr. Shaw at the first three appointments. Dr. Thompson, Populist nominee, is expected to meet him at each appointment.

Should either of the opposition candidates fail to meet him, Mr. Shaw will cheerfully divide time with any reputable representative of the absent candidate, who may have been selected by said candidate.

W. E. MURCHISON,
Ch'n Dem. Ex. Com. 3rd Con. Dis.

Gray's Creek Democratic Club.

MR. EDITOR:—The Democratic voters of Gray's Creek Township met at W. H. Marsh's Store on Tuesday night of the 25th and organized a young men's Democratic Club under the constitution and by-laws of the other clubs of the county. A good number of interested members were out as a demonstration of the fact that Gray's Creek is not to be left out of the number that is upholding Jeffersonian principles of Democracy. She too, has enlisted for the fight, and is ready to put her shoulders to the wheel to make the coming election a victorious one for Democracy.

A DEMOCRAT.

Let "Birds without Feathers" take the Hint.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 25, 1894.

A pretty thing in poultry. A little chick lost its mother a month ago. A cock of the game species took it in charge, and has done a mother's part by it ever since, clucking to it, feeding it, and driving all interlopers off. The two are inseparable, rarely over a few yards apart, and even when they go to roost the little fellow invariably crawls under the wing of its big protector with its head sticking out. This I daily see. Is it not an object lesson to "birds without feathers?" W. J. G.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A Bad Condition.

We have before called attention to a great calamity threatening the people of the South. There is ground for this fear. In no section of the country is there greater need for Liver Medicines than in the South, and this has encouraged unscrupulous persons to take advantage of people's misery and offer them all sorts of stuff as a cure-all for Liver troubles. Their crime is greater because they must have accomplices to help them in their nefarious work. Their preparations are sold to the druggists at a low price. And the big profit to the druggist is the road by which they reach the public. Druggists of high honor will not be a party to such an outrage. Beware of any dealer who tells you that any Liver Medicine is just the same, or as good as Simmons Liver Regulator, put up by J. H. Zeilin & Co. You know it by the Red Z on the package. These preparations are not the same, nor as good. Stick to the Old Friend. Your health and life should be worth something to you.

MARRIED.

MORRISON—WHITE—September 23rd, at the residence of the bride's mother, by John Smith, J. P., Mr. ALLEN MORRISON to Miss MARGARET WHITE—all of Hope Mills, No. 2.

TEW—GUY—In Gray's Creek Township, September 18th, 1894, at the residence of T. A. Hall, (the bride's brother-in-law), by J. P. Thames, J. P., Mr. HAYWOOD H. TEW to Miss BERTA GUY—all of Cumberland county.

McLEOD—MULLINAX—At Salem Church, Cook's Point, Burleson County, Texas, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. W. E. James, Mr. DONALD M. McLEOD, eldest son of D. J. McLeod, Esq., to Miss JULIA A. MULLINAX, only daughter of Geo. Mullinax, Esq. After the happy pair were united the party repaired to the residence of the bride's father where they partook of a most sumptuous repast.

DIED.

BRAMBLE—In this town at his home on Wednesday, September 19th, at 7 o'clock P. M., WM. C. BRAMBLE, after a lingering illness. Aged 26 years.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

STENOGRAPHY.—Miss Jennie Steinhilper will open a class in Stenography October 1st. For particulars call at her residence on Maiden Lane.

Do you travel? Are you a shipper? The "Rand-McNally Railway Guide and Hand-Book" contains all pertinent information. Ask your News-dealer.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

N. C. BACON—		FODDER,	6
Hog Round,	10	HIDES—	
Sides,	10	Flint—good,	5
Hams,	12½ @ 00	Flint—damaged,	1 @ 3
WEST. BULK MEATS—		Dry Salt,	4
Sides,	9	Green,	2
Shoulders,	7	IRON—	
WESTERN BACON—		American,	3
Sides,	9 @ 10	Swedes,	5 @ 6
Hams,	15 @ 16	LARD—	
Shoulders,	9	N. Carolina,	11
BAGGING,	7 @ 7½	Western,	8 @ 12½
BEEF—		LEATHER—	
On foot,	3	Upper, country,	35 @ 40
Dressed,	5 @ 6	Sole, Hemlock,	25 @ 27
BEESWAX,	20	Harness, c'ntry,	25 @ 30
BUTTER—		MOLASSES,	25 @ 40
North Carolina,	20 @ 25	NAILS—	
Northern	35 @ 00	(12d basis),	1.90
COFFEE—		PORK—	
Java,	30	Fresh,	6 @ 7
Rio,	20 @ 25	Mess,	(None.)
COTTON YARN,	85 @ 95	POTATOES—	
COTTON TIES,	85	Sweet—new,	35 @ 40
CHICKENS,	10 @ 20	Irish—o	80
EGGS,	12½	SALT,	65 a 90
FLOUR—		SUGARS—	
N. C. Family,	2.50	Coffee.	5 @ 6
West. Fam.,	3.25 @ 4.00	Granulated,	6
CORN MEAL—	75	SHEETINGS,	5
GRAIN—		SHUCKS,	40
Corn—new	60 a 00	TALLOW.	5
Oats—old	55	WOOL,	18
Rye,	65 @ 70	SPIRITS—	
Peas,	50	Corn Whisky,	1.75 @ 2.00
HAY—		Rye Whisky,	1.75 @ 3.00
N. Carolina, new	30 @ 40	Ap. Brandy,	1.75 @ 3.00
Northern,	1 00	Pch Brandy,	1.75 @ 3.00

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market.

Good Middling easy............................6¼
Middling...6
Strict Low Middling...........................5¾
Low Middling......................................5¼
TURPENTINE—Virgin Dip $2.10; Yellow Dip $1.50; Hard $1.00.
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 23 cents
ROSIN—Fine $1.00 to $2.25; Common, 60

TO
Young Wives
We Offer a Remedy Which, Used as Directed, Insures Safety to Life of Mother And Child.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

Robs confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk, as many testify.

"My wife used only two bottles. She was easily and quickly relieved; is now doing splendidly.—
J. S. MORTON, Harlow, N. C.

Sent by express or mail, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Book "To Mothers" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

E. L. CLARK'S
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BACON, FLOUR, SALT,
AND EVERY THING USUALLY KEPT AT A FIRST-CLASS
Family Supply House.
Dry Goods, Notions, Boots, Shoes and Clothing.
RESTAURANT ON SECOND FLOOR.
E. L. CLARK,
9--27--94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow Sts.

Seasonable Goods.

As the time approaches for such appetizing and substantial delicacies as can be found in a

Fancy Grocery Store,

where every effort is put forth to please the public,

Our shelves are having constant additions of the best goods. Our aim is to improve the past, and we ask every lady in Fayetteville and vicinity to call and examine our stock. We know we can attract the men as we are receiving

Sauces, Catsups, Fresh Mackerel, &c.

WILL HAVE FINEST OYSTERS.

We have determined to work to keep up the reputation we have enjoyed.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

Knights of Pythias Bonds.

The holders of these Bonds are urged to present the interest coupons due September 1st to the Bank of Fayetteville for payment.

W. S. COOK,
Sept. 26, 1894. Chairman Trustees.

MISS ALICE CAMPBELL
—is prepared to give lessons in—
EMBROIDERY AND FANCY NEEDLEWORK.
Will begin her class on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock, at her residence on Rowan street.
Terms moderate. 9--20--94 2t

"STANDARD" PATTERNS IN STOCK.

MORE THAN A DOZEN LADIES, WHO HAVE BEEN USING OTHER PATTERNS, HAVE SAID TO US AFTER TRYING OURS:

THE "STANDARD"
are the most satisfactory in every way.

A FULL STOCK OF THE LATEST STYLES ALWAYS ON HAND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE FASHION MAGAZINE TAKEN AT 50 CTS. PER ANNUM.

Respectfully,
9--20--94 3t ROSE & LEAK.

You see them everywhere.

Columbia Bicycles

Their sales attest their popularity.

Catalogue free at our agencies, or mailed for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MFG. CO.,
Boston, New York, Chicago, Hartford.

CLARENCE D. SEDBERRY, Agent.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

PEACE INSTITUTE FOR LADIES,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

begins September 12, 1894. This school is thorough and well-equipped in all departments of female education, and maintains the highest standard of female education in the State. It gives good fare and plenty of it. Its terms are very reasonable, and it has no extravagant dressing, despite the persistent efforts of certain parties to produce such an impression. Send for illustrated catalogue and see for yourself.

8--16--94 2m JAS. DINWIDDIE, Prin.

THE ADVENT TERM
OF THE FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION
—OF—
ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,
Raleigh, N. C.
—BEGINS—
SEPTEMBER 20th, 1894.
ADDRESS THE RECTOR,
REV. B. SMEDES, A. M.
7--12--94 3m

ROSE & LEAK'S
ANNOUNCEMENT to the PUBLIC!
SEPT. 20th, 1894.

Our Full Fall and Winter
—STOCK OF—
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS,
SHOES, &c., &c.,
IS NOW IN STORE AND READY FOR INSPECTION.
PRICES ARE MOST REASONABLE.
EVERY ONE IS CORDIALLY INVITED.
Respectfully,
ROSE & LEAK.

THE ATTENTION OF
MERCHANTS
IS CALLED TO OUR
Wholesale Department.
ROSE & LEAK.
9--20--94 3t

"FREE TRADE."
JUST RECEIVED
A COMPLETE LINE OF
"CUSTOM MADE"
SUITS
—FOR—
MEN, BOYS
—AND—
CHILDREN
at prices even below the Wilson Bill.
CALL AND EXAMINE.
H. R. NOVITZKY,
THE FAYETTEVILLE CLOTHIER.

School Supplies!
School Supplies!!
THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF
SCHOOL SUPPLIES
—AND—
STATIONERY
EVER BEFORE OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC
—AT—
Moore's New Book and Music Store.
NEW GOODS! CHEAP PRICES!!
AND LARGE ASSORTMENT.
THOS. F. MOORE.

AN EXTRA FINE LINE OF
English Tooth Brushes,
EVERY BRUSH WARRANTED.
Buttermilk Toilet Soap for the complexion; Colgate's & Pear's Soaps; Hair Brushes and Dressing Combs; Fine Toilet Waters, for sale by
9--6--94 tf H. R. HORNE.

Less Taxes!

The City Tax-Book for 1893 has been put in my hands for Collection.

I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN TO OFFER A

DISCOUNT
of 5 per Cent.

ON ALL TAXES DUE ON THIS BOOK THAT SHALL BE PAID IN CASH ON OR

Before October 1st, 1894.

Don't put it off until the last day. We might both be too busy on that day.

Respectfully,
S. W. TILLINGHAST,
COLLECTOR.

Miss M. A. MALLETT
is now prepared to furnish her patrons with the latest New York fashions, in
Dress Making, Wraps, &c.,
at her rooms over Miss M. H. Smith's Milinery store.
☞ Cutting and Fitting a specialty.
9--20--94 3t

The Latest Novelty!
BIRTHDAY
—OR—
Christening Spoons
—IN—
Sterling Silver Only.
With Appropriate Ornamentation.
The Series of Twelve Designs,
COVERING THE DIFFERENT MONTHS OF THE YEAR, ARE THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC AND THE
Flower Appropriate
—TO EACH RESPECTIVE MONTH.—
CALL AND SEE THEM.
Warren Prior & Son.

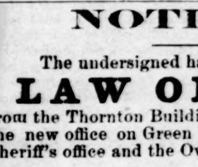
PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

S. H. MacRAE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.

J. H. MARSH, M. D. J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D.
DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

DR. R. S. McGEACHY,
Has located here, and offers his Professional Services to the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
OFFICE IN
SEDBERRY'S DRUG STORE.

E. L. HUNTER, D. D. S. THOMAS M. HUNTER, D. D. S.



DRS. HUNTER,
DENTISTS,
Northeast Corner Market Square,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
April 29, 1880. tf

NOTICE.
The undersigned has removed his
LAW OFFICE
from the Thornton Building on Hay street, to the new office on Green street, between the Sheriff's office and the Overbaugh building.
N. A. SINCLAIR.

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 9 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

S.S.S. Heals Running Sores. Cures the Serpent's Sting. **S.S.S.**

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON In all its stages completely eradicated by S. S. S. Obstinate sores and ulcers yield to its healing powers. It removes the poison and builds up the system. A valuable treatise on the disease and its treatment mailed free.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

H. H. H.

THE PICTURES

WE HAVE BEEN ADVERTISING HAVE COME, AND ARE ON EXHIBITION AT OUR STORE.

CALL AT ONCE AND SEE THEM.

Buy $1.00 worth from us for cash and we will give you

A Pretty Panel Picture 10x22.

To those who purchase $3.00 worth we give a

Handsome Oleograph 15x20

And to $5.00 purchasers we give

A 24x30 CHROMO.

We give bottom prices—guarantee satisfaction.

WE HAVE A SPLENDID LOT OF

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

AND OTHER SEASONABLE GOODS.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

H. H. H.

WE HAVE ACCEPTED THE AGENCY FOR THE

Lemain Gin Rib.

This is a patent device that will be a great relief to gin owners.

When the ribs are worn they can be made as good as new in a few seconds at a small cost.

These ribs are made for any gin. When once put in they do not have to be removed again.

All parties who have gins will do well to call and see for themselves.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

The Ætna Insurance Co.

—HAS—

TEN MILLION EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS IN ASSETS.

When you pay your money for Fire Insurance get the best.

B. R. HUSKE, Ag't.

Now for Peter Henderson's New Crop Turnip Seeds.

Regretting my inability to supply the earlier demand for the reason that the

NEW CROP

COULD NOT BE STORED BEFORE THE 20th INST.

I am glad to announce that they are now received.

Only NEW CROP are offered, of which I have a liberal supply. Two full size papers for 5 cents.

7-26-94 tf H. R. HORNE.

Do you want a Turpentine Location?

IF SO WRITE THE UNDERSIGNED WHO IS THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR WITH THE TURPENTINE BELT OF

Georgia, Florida

—AND—

Alabama,

and has the agency for a number of most desirable locations.

C. W. HUSKE,
9-20-94 tf Wayeross, Ga.

Do you Wish to Send

YOUR SWEETHEART OR FRIEND

A Basket of the Famous Scuppernong GRAPE?

Call and leave your order with us and be sure of receiving by odds the

Finest Grapes the South Produces.

CAREFULLY CLIPPED AND PACKED IN 5, 10 and 15 lbs. BASKETS.

—NONE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR— TRADE MARK.

You may be sure of promptness. Orders by mail will receive care and attention.

Tenney's and Royster's Fine Candies.

A. S. HUSKE, Ag't., CONFECTIONER,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

PARK HOTEL,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The Most Complete and Luxuriously Appointed Hotel in the City.

Everything new and under the most experienced management.

Situated in the most convenient and attractive portion of the city—only one square from the Union depot and near the postoffice.

Has all modern improvements and every possible appointment for the convenience and comfort of its guests.

Its cuisine is unsurpassed, and embraces every delicacy obtainable.

ABRAM L. MACE,
9-6-94 tf MANAGER.

ACTION FOR DIVORCE.

NORTH CAROLINA—CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In the Superior Court—To November Term, 1894.

John L. Perry, Plaintiff, *v.* Mary Perry, Defendant.

The defendant herein will take notice: That the plaintiff above named has commenced an action against her for absolute divorce, the summons in which action is returnable to the next term of the Superior Court of said county, to be held in the Court House in Fayetteville, N. C., on the 10th Monday after the 1st Monday in September, 1894, and the said defendant is required to appear at the time and place aforesaid and plead, answer or demur to the complaint of the plaintiff which will be filed therein in the Clerk's office of said Court, within the first three days of the said Term.

Given under my hand and seal this 9th of August, 1894.

CHAS. G. CAIN, Clerk
9-20-94 6w Superior Court Cumberland Co., N. C.

MR. J. C. HUSKE, JR., representing Daniel & Clark offers a nice CHINA TEA SET to the firm in North Carolina buying the largest amount of Tobacco during the year 1894.

Agents $75 a week. Exclusive territory. The Rapid Dish Washer. Washes the dishes for a family in one minute. Washes, rinses and dries them without wetting the hands. You push the button, the machine does the rest. Bright, polished dishes, and cheerful wives. No scalded fingers, no soiled hands nor clothing. No broken dishes, no muss. Cheap, durable, warrant d. Circulars free.

W. P. HARRISON & CO., Clerk No. 12, Columbus, O.

The Story of James Buchanan and the Frolic on the Harriet Lane.

From Harper's New Monthly Magazine of Sept., 1875.

Concerning excursions at the public expense, which seem to be growing more frequent, and conducted quite "regardless," &c., we find a quaint and humorous bit of history in a local paper published in New Jersey, which shows that whatever may have been his shortcomings politically Mr. Buchanan was flatly against all junketing at the expense of our common Federal Uncle. The story is as follows:

The Harriet Lane was a revenue cutter, and was built, as all vessels for the revenue marine are, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. She was, upon the occasion of her trial trip, used by certain members of the Buchanan Administration to convey a pleasure party down the Potomac River, and I have no doubt there were several champagne lunches consumed during that voyage. The circumstances attending that pleasure party were such as to render it a memorable occasion. The trip occurred during the summer season, when the President and his cabinet were, of course, suffering from the effects of the oppressive heat of this latitude, and a sail on the Potomac River would afford a brief but pleasant interlude in their daily routine of official life.

Howell Cobb, then Secretary of the Treasury, without consultation with the President or any of his colleagues, concluded that the occasion of the trial trip of the Harriet Lane would be a fine opportunity to invite his friends of the Cabinet, of the foreign legations, and his acquaintances generally to enjoy with him a short sail down the Potomac. The preparations were made accordingly and the invitations issued, and all arrangements completed without the knowledge of the President. When Mr. Buchanan learned of this "d—d frolic," as he characterized it, he was very wroth, and sent for the Attorney-General. That officer found him fuming and swearing, and the first greeting he received was a doubled-barrelled interrogatory.

"Are you," said the President, "going on this d—d frolic? What do you think of such a conversion of public property to private use?"

As soon as the Attorney-General could get his breath he replied that he was not going on the Harriet Lane, and further, that while he felt a delicacy in criticising the acts of his colleagues, he nevertheless could not hesitate in expressing his emphatic disapproval of the whole affair.

"But," said he, "Mr. President, what are you going to do about it?"

"Do about it!" exclaimed old Buck, in a great passion—"do about it! Why, of course, I will stop it. It is all wrong; it is scandalous, and I will be held responsible for it. Of course, I will not suffer it to go on."

"But," said the Attorney General, "the invitations have been issued; foreign ministers have been invited and have accepted. They, of course, thought it was all right and proper, and if you interfere now, it will be to a certain extent a reflection on them. Moreover, a great many good people have thoughtlessly agreed to accompany the Secretary of the Treasury, and it will cause them useless and causeless mortification if you make a row about it now. I have no idea that Mr. Cobb has thought anything about the morality of making use of a Government vessel in this way. I am sure, if he had reflected a moment, he would have been the last man in the world to take such a step; but he has taken it, and I see no way in which you can interfere now without causing a great deal of scandal, and doing more harm than good. Is there no way of remedying the wrong after it is done?"

Mr. Buchanan, after a little reflection, said yes, there was a way. He would pay the expenses of the trip himself out of his own pocket.

At the next meeting of the Cabinet after the excursion, Mr. Buchanan, just before the conference concluded, turned to Mr. Cobb and said:

"Mr. Secretary, I want you to bring me an itemized bill of the expenses incurred during the trial trip of the Harriet Lane. I want a full and detailed statement of everything—the coal consumed, the salaries of the officers, the wages of the seamen, and cost of supplies of every nature and description."

Cobb was thunderstruck. He could not conceive what such a demand meant, but he knew Mr. Buchanan too well to manifest any surprise or ask any questions. He replied: "Certainly, Mr. President; I will do so."

But as the members of the Cabinet retired, Cobb took the Attorney-General by the arm, and walked along toward the Treasury without saying a word. When they had traversed about half the distance he suddenly stopped and exclaimed: "What in thunder does the old Squire mean?"

The Attorney-General made no reply, and Cobb said, looking him square in the face: "You know what he means; I know you do, and now I think you owe it to me to tell me frankly what he is up to."

The Attorney-General, thus appealed to, of course could not refuse, and explained the matter to him in detail, and concluded by saying: "He has asked you for the bill because he means to pay it out of his own pocket."

Cobb gave a long-continued whistle, as was his habit when he wished to manifest great surprise, and said: "That's what the old Squire is up to, is it? Well I'll see whether I can't surprise him."

The conversation on this point dropped, but every once in a while, as they continued their walk to the Treasury, Cobb would utter a prolonged whistle. At the next regular Cabinet meeting Cobb was as bright and cheerful as a lark on a sunny morning. He was in extraordinary humor, and kept cracking his jokes at everybody. The business of the day was concluded, and the usual friendly chat on current topics was indulged in, and still no allusion was made to "that bill." But the instant there was a move made by some one to take his departure, Mr. Buchanan, who had been rather taciturn during the meeting, turned to Cobb and said, rather sharply: Mr. Secretary of the Treasury, where is that bill?"

Cobb, assuming an innocent air, answered:

"What bill do you mean, Mr. President?"

"I mean the bill of expenses for the trial trip of the Harriet Lane," replied Mr. Buchanan, very sternly. "Have you got it with you?"

"Oh, that bill," said Cobb. "Yes, I believe I have it somewhere about my clothes; and he fumbled first in one pocket and then another, and finally drew out a crumpled paper, which he handed carelessly to the President, saying, "I guess that's it."

Mr. Buchanan took it and carefully read it, scrutinizing each item closely until he reached the end, when he exclaimed, "Why it is receipted—paid in full by Howell Cobb."

"And who in thunder should have paid it but Howell Cobb?" broke in that individual, with an air of injured innocence. "It was my frolic; who should have paid for it?"

"Sure enough, sure enough; who should?" was all that Old Buck said. But he brightened up immediately, and joined in the conversation with that peculiar gusto which he could so well add to a friendly chat, and it was hours before the meeting broke up.

As the Attorney-General was taking his leave, Cobb caught him by the arm, and as they were going down the steps into the yard he said, "Didn't I come it over the old Squire that time?"

That was the first and only time the Harriet Lane was used during Mr. Buchanan's administration as a pleasure yacht.

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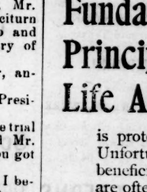

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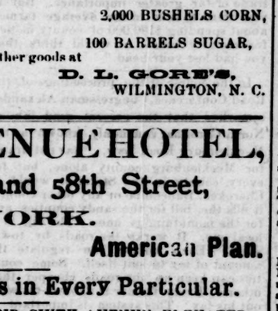

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Said sale is to make assets to pays debts, and is to be subject to approval of Court.

N. W. RAY, Commissioner.

Aug. 29, 1894—ts

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Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED July 8, 1894	No. 23 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.		No. 41 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 52	9 37		.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 02	10 20		.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 40	.....		.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 25	.....		.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 02	10 20	.....	6 00
Leave Wilson...	2 02	11 01	.....	.....
Leave Selma....	3 58	.....	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 35	12 51	.....	.....
Arrive Florence	7 25	3 00	.....	.....

	No. 47 Daily.		
	P. M.		A. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 18	.....	6 35
Leave Goldboro.	3 05	.....	7 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 16	.....	8 29
Ar. Wilmington.	5 50	.....	10 00
	P. M.		A. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED July 8, 1894.	No. 78 Daily.	No. 32 Daily.		No. 40. Daily.
	A. M.	.....	P. M.	
Leave Florence.	7 30	.....	7 35	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	10 25	.....	9 30	.....
Leave Selma....	12 06	.....	.....	.....
Arrive Wilson..	1 10	.....	11 27	.....

	No. 48 Daily.		
	A. M.		P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 00	.....	7 00
Leave Magnolia.	10 40	.....	8 33
Leave Goldsboro	11 55	.....	9 40
Arrive Wilson..	12 40	.....	10 27

	No. 78 Daily.		No. 32 Daily.		
	P. M.	.....	P. M.	P. M.	.....
Leave Wilson...	1 10	.....	11 27	10 32	.....
Ar Rocky Mount	2 13	.....	12 05	11 15	.....
Arrive Tarboro.	2 40	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	2 13	.....	12 05	.....	.....
Arrive Weldon..	3 19	.....	12 50	.....	.....
	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

†Daily except Monday ‡Daily except Sunday.

These trains carry only first-class passengers holding Pullman accommodations.

I'rain on the Scotland Neck Branch Read leaves Weldon 3:40 P M, Halifax 4:00 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 4:55 P M, Greenville 6:37 P M, Kinston 7:35 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:39 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11:20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:00 A. M. Tarboro 9:50 A M; returning leaves Tarboro 4:50 P M, Parmele 6:10 P. M., arrives Washington 7:35 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, daily except Sunday at 5:00 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily, except Sunday, 6:00 A M, Sunday 9:30 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:55 A M, and 11:05 A M.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:05 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4:30 P M, arrives Nashville 5:05 P M, Spring Hope 5:30 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:00 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:05 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 6:50 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:00 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:30 A M; arrive Latta 8:00 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 4:16 P M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 7:20 A M., connecting at Warsaw with main line trains.

Train 5 to 73 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Portsmouth and Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk daily and all points south via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect June 24th, 1894.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily Except Sunday
Leave Wilmington,	7:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:10 "
Leave Fayetteville,	10:37 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	10:39 "
Leave Sanford,	11:43 "
Leave Climax,	1:08 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	2:16 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:55 "
Leave Stokesdale,	3:43 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	4:30 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:01 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	9:45 a. m.
Leave Rural Hall,	11:06 "
Arrive Walnut Cove,	11:35 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	11:43 "
Leave Stokesdale,	12:07 p. m.
Arrive Greensboro,	12:55 "
Leave Greensboro,	1:09 "
Leave Climax,	1:30 "
Leave Sanford,	3:17 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	4:29 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	4:34 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:45 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:55 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	7:15 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	8:12 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:50 "
Leave Hope Mills,	9:30 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	10:00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	4:48 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	5:05 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:53 "
Leave Maxton,	6:27 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:30 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Rameur,	6:50 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:40 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:25 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:40 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:53 "
Arrive Madison	11:50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m
Leave Stokesdale,	1:25 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:35 "
Leave Greensboro,	2:50 "
Leave Climax,	3:35 "
Arrive Rameur,	5:35 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Trains No. 2 and 4 connect at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East. Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, North and South bound, and at Greesboro with the Richmond & Danville R R, North and South bound, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem. Train No. 16 connects at Madison with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Roanoke and all points North and West, and at Greensboro with the Richmond & Danville R. R., North and South Bound, and at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line for all points North and South, and at Fayetteville Junction with the Atlantic Coast Line for Charleston, Jacksonville, and all Florida points. Train No. 3 connects at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South.

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